A COMPARISON OF STUDENT AND COMMUNITY PROFILES FOR SELECTED FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

By

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Abstract of Dissertation Presented to the Graduate Council
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The purpose of this study was to identify subgroups (population segments) of communities that were either proportionately over or under-represented in the community colleges. To accomplish this purpose, 2 variables were calculated for each subgroup, the differential and the percentage participation. The differential was defined as the college profile percentage minus the community profile percentage, and served as an indicator of whether or not the college was serving a cross-section of the community. The percentage participation was defined as the student population for each subgroup as a percentage of the community population of that subgroup. By comparison of the percentage participation of each subgroup to the percentage participation of the total community, a determination was made as to

whether each subgroup was represented in a higher or lower proportion than the community.

The study analyzed various subgroup cross-tabulations of the variables sex, race, age, marital status, and veterans status. By analyzing the differential and percentage participation variables for each subgroup it was determined that the following subgroups were consistently over or under-represented in the community colleges:

Over-represented:
- Males
- Whites
- White Males
- Other than White or Negro
- Single Persons, Male and Female, White and Negro
- Divorced Persons, White Males and Females
- Age Groups Between 18 and 34 years

Under-represented:
- Females
- Negroes, Male and Female
- Married Persons, Male and Female, White and Negro
- Widowed Persons, Male and Female, White and Negro
- Age 16
- Age Groups of 40 years and above

The major conclusion of the study was that the community colleges in this study are not serving a cross-section of their respective communities, nor are they serving subgroups in similar percentages as the percentages of the total community participation.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Service to the community's educational needs is the basic concept resulting in the success and the rapid growth of community colleges. A comprehensive curriculum, open door policies, low tuition, and accessibility are the characteristics expounded by community colleges that should provide the means of satisfying the educational needs of the entire community. However, just as community populations are diverse, the students in community colleges are from a variety of backgrounds, have different personal objectives, and cover a wide spectrum of educational abilities. To serve continuously the educational needs of this diverse clientele is a virtuous objective, which may become distorted or modified as various constraints and forces affect the direction of the college.

Influential personalities among the college administrators may institute policies that over-emphasize certain parts of the curriculum. A bureaucratic nature of the college may result in empire building by some departments at the expense of others, and there has been a tendency in some colleges to emphasize transfer programs as a first step toward becoming a four-year institution.

As financial resources continue to be tightly restricted, colleges may not be able to expand programs as planned and may be required to eliminate or cut back other programs. As cost data become more available, high cost programs offered at several colleges are being consolidated to fewer institutions to take advantage of economies of scale. This means students may have to attend college out of their district in order to enroll in a specialized program.

As researchers study smaller population segments, called subcultures or subgroups, a better understanding of the total society is obtained. John Irvin emphasized the need to analyze subcultures when he stated that, "People today are becoming more aware of the existence of subcultures, variant life styles or social worlds, and are more often structuring their own behavior, making decisions and planning future courses of action according to their conception of these explicit subcultural entities."[1]

Studies have shown that some subcultures are not motivated to attend community colleges for a variety of reasons. An interview of non-college attending blacks in 5 large cities revealed that, "financial problems were cited by half as the most important reason for their non-attendance. Only 10 per cent had no desire to attend".[2] If a college fails to recognize these subgroups and make the necessary effort to serve their needs, then the student profile does not represent a cross-section of the community.

In some cases these forces or characteristics affecting the profiles of college populations may be deliberate, desirable, and/or unavoidable. However, in other cases the college may be overlooking the educational needs of certain subcultures due to lack of awareness of the community needs. In order for an institution to be a truly comprehensive community college responsive to change, it must continuously evaluate its success in fulfilling this role. A comparison of student characteristics to the characteristics of the community, as reported in local census data, is a method of evaluation that would provide administrators with information concerning how well the college is reaching the total community.

Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study was twofold: 1) to determine the extent to which selected Florida community colleges are serving a cross-section of their respective districts, and 2) to determine whether or not the percentage participation of various subcultures is above or below the percentage participation for the total community.

Delimitations and Limitations

The following delimitations were observed for this study:

1) The study was intended to be exploratory and descriptive only.
2) The sample of colleges consists of 7 community colleges in Florida. Availability of data on students determined which colleges were analyzed.
3) Community profile information was confined to census data publications.

The following limitations were characteristic of this study:

1) Community profiles were based on census data for 1970. Appreciable changes in the profile would distort the comparisons to student profiles.
2) Generalizations from the data are restricted to the colleges in the study.

Justification

This study appeared to be worthy of undertaking for the following reasons:

1) It advances a modest contribution to the research of community colleges.
2) It is timely, since it provides information to colleges in the process of conducting a community needs analysis.
3) It provides background information that would be useful for college planning.

For the often stated public community college objective of providing the means for meeting the educational needs of the entire community has evolved the open door policy and an unprecedented selection of programs. Volumes of research reveal the diversity of characteristics of community college students, and enrollment growth statistics provide evidence of the community college's popularity. However, while the community college movement has received national support and is generally considered to be successful, an individual college can not assume that it has achieved the objective of serving the educational needs of the entire community on the basis of open door policies, a diverse curriculum, and growth data. While the college may be growing or maintaining a high percentage of community involvement, certain subcultures in the community may be overlooked and underinvolved in college activities.

An assumption in a recent dissertation states that "The number of persons in a community who register for a course, workshop, conference, or other educational activity of the junior college represents an acceptable measure of the degree to which the junior college is serving the community".[3] While this assumption sounds legitimate at first glance, it says nothing about the characteristics of the enrollees in relation to the community. If 80% of the enrollees were from white middle income families and the community was 50% nonwhite lower income citizens, then the college can hardly say it is serving the entire community.

Another recent dissertation stated that, "Among the 28 community colleges in Florida in 1972, the number of students per 1000 persons in the attendance area ranged from approximately 7 to 54".[4] Although the study did not attempt to analyze this difference in terms of whether or not the college was serving a cross-section of the entire community, it seems reasonable to suggest that the colleges with the lower participation were not serving some of the subcultures within their respective communities, and that the colleges with the higher participation were more nearly serving a cross-section of their communities. Since the method of this study enables a college to compare its percentage participations of each subculture to that of other colleges in the study, a better evaluation of service to the community in relation to the service of other colleges is obtained.

In order for the community college to serve the entire community, it needs to analyze continuously how certain sociological, political, and economic phenomena affect the enrollment mix. As these phenomena occur, the college should plan the necessary changes in priorities in order to serve continuously the educational needs and avoid losing involvement of certain community subcultures.

Some of the current phenomena affecting community college enrollment patterns will be mentioned briefly. A recent shift of emphasis from a production oriented to a service oriented society has resulted in changes in curriculum and new types of programs. The discontinuation of the draft and the influx of large numbers of veterans may have changed the reasons for attending college for some males. Labor market conditions may encourage some to attend college for retraining as opportunities shift from one field to another, while others may remain in college to avoid unemployment. A lack of confidence among many that a college education will ensure higher income may restrict enrollments or shift the emphasis to occupational programs. Increasing costs of tuition may be prohibiting some potential lower income students from attending college, while opportunity costs may be discouraging others. In addition to these national phenomena, many situations unique to a particular college district may have significant effects on the educational needs and, therefore, the enrollment mix of the college.

In view of the possible influences on student enrollment patterns, it becomes evident that a community college can not be sure that it is serving the educational needs of the entire community, unless it periodically analyzes the students it is currently serving in relation to the community profile. This study provides such data for certain community colleges in Florida.

Assumptions

The following assumptions are characteristic of this study:

1) Community profiles have not changed appreciably since the 1970 census data was compiled.
2) Students attending a college from outside the district do not appreciably change the student profile.
3) Student data records are accurate and complete.

Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this study the following definitions of terms were used:

Differential. This term is a variable calculated by subtracting the community profile from the student profile for each subgroup. It is used as an indicator of whether or not the college is serving a cross-section of the community. A positive differential indicates there is a larger percentage of that subgroup in the college than in the community, and a negative differential indicates the college has a smaller percentage of that subgroup than the community.

Profile. A variable indicating the population of each subgroup as a percentage of either the total community population or the total college population.

Percentage Participation. This term is a calculated variable showing student population as a percentage of community population for each subgroup.

Procedures

Study Design

This study was conducted in the following four phases:

1) A community profile for each community college district in the study was developed.
2) A college profile of students enrolled in the Fall of 1973 in each community college in the study was developed. This profile was a headcount of students enrolled in all college activities.
3) The two profiles were compared to determine whether

or not some subcultures in the community are not being proportionately served by the college.

4) The two profiles were compared to determine whether or not a subculture of students as a percentage of the total population of that subculture within the community is above or below the average percentage of all colleges in the study.

Variables used in establishing the subcultures include sex, race, age, marital status, and veteran status. Cross-tabulations of these variables provided a variety of subcultures for analysis. Although the study was designed to analyze income level and educational level, also, the colleges did not have sufficient data to include these variables.

Data Collection

The community profile was obtained from 1970 census data. Since community college districts follow county lines, the data was isolated from published census data for Florida.

The data for the student profile was obtained for each college through the Inter-Institutional Research Council at the University of Florida. Although a choice of participating colleges was expected, it was discovered that several colleges could not participate because of the condition of the student record files, or did not wish to participate for various reasons. As a result, the study included the first seven colleges that furnished the desired data.

Data Treatment

Data was tabulated and analyzed on the tables in Chapter II and III. Tables were completed for each college in the study with a narrative analysis of the findings. The first column of the table identifies the subcultures being analyzed. The second and third columns present the community profile, while the fourth and fifth columns represent the student profiles.

In order to determine the extent to which each college is serving each subculture, a variable labeled the differential was calculated. By subtracting the community profile percentage from the college profile percentage, an indication of whether or not the college is serving a cross-section of the community was obtained. The magnitude of the differential indicates the degree of the discrepancy between the college and the community, while the plus or minus sign indicates whether or not there is a greater percentage of the subculture in the college (+) or in the community (-). Since some subcultures may be expected to be under-represented (i.e. high income), a large negative differential would be expected and possibly desirable.

The last column presents the student population as a percentage of the community population for each subculture. This figure is an indicator of the magnitude of service to each subculture.

Two summary tables are presented for comparison of the differentials and the student population as a percentage of community population for each of the colleges. These tables are followed by an analysis of the sample as a whole in relation to the objectives of the study.

Review of the Literature

Overview

The nature of the community college has perhaps been the subject of more inquiry in recent years than any other aspect of higher education. Volumes of research have depicted the diverse nature of student's abilities, background, ambitions, and motivations. The community colleges' comprehensive programs have been described as providing programs for all citizens and enrolling a cross-section of the total community. The tremendous growth of community colleges is attributed to the philosophy of providing educational opportunity to all who choose to participate. However, recent research and writings indicate that there are often distinct subcultures within communities that are not participating in college programs in proportion to their local population. This review of the literature presents various studies that indicate discrepancies do exist between campus and community profiles, and also present briefly some possible reasons for the imbalanced condition. It also cites research that reveals a large difference in the proportion of the community that is being served by the college.

Minority Groups

Ethnic minority groups have historically been underrepresented on the public college campus. Although many community colleges claim to have open door policies and "outreach" programs, there is evidence that minority groups are still not participating in college activities in proportion to population. In a Carnegie Commission report on higher education, Medsker and Tillery stated that "...it is clear that neither higher education generally nor any segment specifically is providing equal opportunity for minority students."[5] However, they also pointed out that, "Some urban community colleges replicate the racial mix of their communities and enroll much higher ratios of minority students than indicated by national averages."[6] In a 1969 report for the Office of Education, Cross stated the following conclusion:

> The South, for example, has far and away
> the largest number of Negro students in

> college, but only 6% are enrolled in public community colleges; 55% are enrolled in public 4-year colleges. Although the far western states have only about one-tenth as many Negro college students as the South, 70% of these are enrolled in public community colleges.[7]

Thus it appears that some community colleges are more successful than others in achieving a proportionate racial mix with their community.

Faculty and the Open Door Concept

Another national study of community colleges, funded by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, examined where community colleges are headed and how likely they are to reach their objectives. This study (Project Focus) revealed that many presidents and faculty members do not fully endorse the open door concept. In fact, "almost a third of the survey respondents (faculty) felt that the community junior colleges should screen students more than they do at present."[8] When asked to rank order a set of goals according to the emphasis presently being placed on each goal, faculty ranked the goal "Provide some form of education for any student regardless of academic ability" as second on their list, while presidents ranked the same goal as fourteenth. When asked to rank the same goals according to preferred emphasis, the same goal dropped to seventh for faculty and eighteenth for presidents. This attitude of more screening and less emphasis on low ability students is understandable for the traditional four-year institutions, but is in direct conflict with the basic philosophy of the community college movement. If such attitudes are prevalent in some colleges, it would not be surprising to find certain subcultures being under-represented on campus.

Case Study of Kansas City

A more locally restricted and in-depth study was conducted in the Metropolitan Junior College District of Kansas City, Missouri. One of the objectives of this study was to isolate and examine certain population characteristic variables which indicated on incongruency between student profiles and the local census data. Five variables were examined and the differences between the percentages in the student population and the community population were analyzed. The study concluded that the following subcultures were under-represented on the campus:

1. Female Status - A nine percent differential exists between female representation in the district student population as compared to female representation in the regional census population.

2. Adult Age Status - Census data indicate that citizens in the age groups 35 and over comprise 57% of the metropolitan Kansas City population. Conversely, institutional data reveal that 11 percent of the district student population fall into the age group 35 and over. A percentage differential of 46 percent is realized in terms of comparative data

relevant to adult age group representation in the district student population as contrasted to the 1970 regional census population.

3. Veteran Status - College enrollment data reveal that 24 percent of students attending colleges of the Metropolitan Junior College District maintain veteran's status whereas a disproportionate percentage (49 percent) of citizen members of the 1970 regional census population maintain a similar status. The percentage differential between veteran's distribution in the district student population and general census population amounts to a net total of 25 percent.

4. Level of Education - Examination of educational attainment data collected for the district student population and 1970 regional census population reveals a 6 percent differential between secondary school completion rates characteristic of parents of students attending district colleges as compared to adult members of the Metropolitan Kansas City census population.

5. Family Income - The data indicate that parents of the district student population are more heavily represented in the $0-$2,999 (8 percent), $3,000-$5,999 (7 percent), and $6,000-$8,999 (6 percent) income classes than adult citizens in the 1970 regional census population. A converse trend is observed when consideration is extended to adult citizens representation in the higher income classes. Adult citizens in the 1970 regional census population are more heavily represented in the $9,000-$11,999 (4 percent) and $12,000 and over (16 percent) income classes than are parents of students enrolled in colleges of the Metropolitan Junior College District.[9]

The study adds that the under-representation of these groups appears to be due to three socio-psychological conditions:

1. Inappropriateness of college instructional programs to educational needs of women, adults over

35 years of age, and persons maintaining veterans status in the greater Kansas City metropolitan area.

2. Absence of citizen interest in college educational programs which do meet expressed needs of particular subgroups in the Kansas City metropolitan area population.

3. Citizen reaction to a prevailing sociological condition in American society described in literature as the "public accountability failure" of higher education.[10]

In order to overcome the imbalance between student and community profiles, the authors of the study recommended an empirical institutional planning model for determining the educational needs of the entire local census population. The main emphasis of this model was the urgent need for more institutional research and curriculum evaluation so that the college district can serve a more proportionate cross-section of the entire community.

Magnitude of Community Participation

Not only are some subcultures under-involved in community college activities, but the magnitude of service to the total community varies appreciably from one college to another. As mentioned previously, Callender reported differences in participation (number of students per 1000 persons in the attendance area) from 7 to 54 among Florida community colleges.[11] Although it was beyond the scope of this study, a breakdown of participation among subcultures may reveal valuable information concerning populations receiving (or not receiving) service from the college.

Conclusions

From the literature cited, it seems reasonable to conclude that there are subcultures within communities that could be benefiting from educational services of the community college, but for some reason or another are not proportionally participating. It also appears that not only do some colleges do a better job of serving a cross-section of the community, but there is a large difference in magnitude of service to the total community. In summary, a community college's service may be segmented and under-utilized.

NOTES

[1] John Irwin, "Notes on the Present Status of the Concept Subculture", article published in The Sociology of Subcultures by David O. Arnold. California: The Glendessary Press, 1970, p. 166.

[2] Dorothy M. Knoell, "Who Goes to College in the Cities?", Community College Programs for People Who Need College. Washington, D. C.: American Association of Junior Colleges, 1970, p. 85.

[3] James Edward Matthews, A Study of Certain Input-Output Relationships in Selected Community Junior Colleges. (Doctoral Dissertation, University of Florida, 1970), p. 13.

[4] James Martin Callendar, Relationships between Selected Institutional Characteristics and Community Population Participation Ratios in Community Colleges. (Doctoral Dissertation, University of Florida, 1973), p. 5.

[5] Leland Medsker and Dale Tillery. Breaking the Access Barriers. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971, p. 76.

[6] Ibid., p. 77.

[7] K. P. Cross, The Junior Colleges Role in Providing Postsecondary Education for All, prepared for U. S. Office of Education, 1969, quoted in Medsker, p. 78.

[8] David S. Bushnell, Organizing for Change: New Priorities for Community Colleges. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1973, p. 39.

[9] Richard L. Alfred, Assessment of Community College Enrollment Patterning: A Sociocultural Analysis. Report S-105-73 for the Metropolitan Junior College District, Kansas City, Missouri, 1973, p. 27

[10] Ibid., p. 28.

[11] Op. cit., Callender, p. 5.

CHAPTER II

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Tabulation of the data for each of the seven colleges is presented, followed by a general analysis of the comparisons of college data to community data. The analysis of the sample as a whole will follow in Chapter III.

The differential was calculated for each subgroup in order to determine the extent to which each college is serving a cross-section of the community. The magnitude of the differential indicates the degree of the discrepancy between the college and the community, while the plus or minus sign indicates whether or not there is a greater percentage of the subculture in the college (+) or in the community (-).

The last column presents the student population as a percentage of the community population for each subculture. This figure termed the percentage participation is an indicator of the magnitude of service to each subculture.

Central Florida Community College

Central Florida community data is a combination of data for Marion, Citrus, and Levy counties. The college serves 1.47% of the college district with a larger percentage of males (1.59%) than females (1.36%). The subgroup "Other than White or Negro" has a ratio of student population to community population of 18.31, compared to 1.57 and 1.06 for Whites and Negroes, respectively. White females and Negro males and females all have negative differentials, while the white male has a positive differential.

Tabulations for marital status indicate that differentials for single persons are all positive, and differentials for married and widowed persons are all negative. Divorced females participate more in college activities than divorced males. Single male whites are more representative than single female whites, although the opposite is true for single male and female Negroes.

Age subgroups between 18 and 34 all have positive differentials, while all other subgroups have negative differentials. From a community population of 15,684 persons age 65 or older there is not one enrolled in college activities. Only 16 Negroes age 35 or older are participating and only 5 of those are males. In general it appears that older females participate more than older males (age 35 and over).

TABLE 1

CENTRAL FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Population by Sex and Race						
Total	100,982	100.0	1489	100.0	0.0	1.47
Male	48,528	48.0	775	52.0	+ 4.0	1.59
Female	52,454	52.0	714	48.0	- 4.0	1.36
White	77,748	77.0	1219	81.9	+ 4.9	1.57
Negro	23,092	22.9	244	16.4	- 6.5	1.06
Other	142	.14	26	1.7	+ 1.6	18.31
Race by Sex						
White						
Male	37,729	37.4	653	43.8	+ 6.4	1.73
Female	40,019	39.6	566	38.0	- 1.6	1.41
Negro						
Male	10,736	10.6	100	6.7	- 3.9	.93
Female	12,356	12.2	144	9.7	- 2.5	1.16

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Race by Sex (cont)						
Other						
Male	63	.06	22	1.47	+ 1.41	34.92
Female	79	.08	4	.26	+ .18	5.06
Marital Status by Race (14 years old and over)						
Total						
Male	35,948	35.6	771	51.8	+16.2	2.14
Single	7,801	7.7	572	38.4	+30.7	7.33
Married	25,507	25.3	175	11.7	-13.6	.69
Separated	789	.8	6	.4	- .4	.76
Widowed	1,463	1.4	0	00.0	- 1.4	0.00
Divorced	1,177	1.2	24	1.6	- .4	2.04
Female	40,076	39.7	706	47.4	+ 7.7	1.76
Single	6,954	6.9	454	30.5	+23.6	6.53
Married	25,987	25.7	206	13.8	-11.9	.79
Separated	1,090	1.1	20	1.3	+ .2	1.83
Widowed	5,660	5.6	7	.5	- 5.1	.12
Divorced	1,475	1.5	39	2.6	+ 1.1	2.64

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
White						
Male	29,069	28.8	650	43.7	+14.9	2.24
Single	5,523	5.5	480	32.2	+26.7	8.69
Married	21,524	21.3	148	9.9	-11.4	.69
Separated	352	.3	4	.3	0	1.14
Widowed	1,030	1.0	0	0	- 1.0	0
Divorced	992	.9	22	1.5	+ .6	2.22
Female	31,711	31.4	558	39.5	+ 8.1	1.85
Single	4,673	4.6	352	23.6	+19.0	7.53
Married	21,631	21.4	170	11.4	-10.0	.79
Separated	354	.3	14	.9	+ .6	3.95
Widowed	4,218	4.2	5	.3	- 3.9	.12
Divorced	1,189	1.2	31	2.1	+ .9	2.61
Negro						
Male	6,835	6.8	99	6.6	- .2	1.45
Single	2,266	2.2	73	4.9	+ 2.7	3.22
Married	3,954	3.9	24	1.6	- 2.3	.61
Separated	436	.4	2	.1	- .3	.46
Widowed	433	.4	0	0	- .4	0
Divorced	182	.2	2	.1	- .1	1.10

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
Female	8,310	8.2	144	9.7	+ 1.5	1.73
Single	2,278	2.2	100	6.7	+ 4.5	4.39
Married	4,316	4.3	34	2.3	- 2.0	.79
Separated	733	.7	5	.3	- .4	.68
Widowed	1,435	1.4	2	.1	- 1.3	.14
Divorced	281	.3	8	.5	+ .2	2.85
Age by Sex by Race						
All Races:						
Total:						
16	2,000	1.98	2	.13	- 1.85	.10
17	1,900	1.88	27	1.81	- .07	1.42
18	1,511	1.50	364	24.44	+22.94	24.09
19	1,360	1.35	299	20.08	+18.63	19.79
20	1,208	1.20	162	10.88	+ 9.68	13.41
20-24	5,736	5.68	422	28.34	+22.66	7.36
25-29	5,337	5.28	140	9.40	+ 4.12	2.62
30-34	4,875	4.83	84	5.64	+ .81	1.72
35-39	4,681	4.63	53	3.56	- 1.07	1.13
40-44	5,339	5.29	34	2.28	- 3.01	.64
45-49	5,408	5.36	28	1.88	- 3.48	.52

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
50-54	5,690	5.63	18	1.21	- 4.42	.32
55-59	5,856	5.80	8	.54	- 5.26	.14
60-64	6,569	6.50	3	.20	- 6.30	.04
65 +	15,684	15.53	0	0.00	-15.53	0.00
Male:						
16	970	.96	0	0.00	- .96	0.00
17	919	.91	13	.87	- .04	1.41
18	744	.74	164	11.01	+10.27	22.04
19	604	.60	164	11.01	+10.41	27.15
20	509	.50	93	6.25	+ 5.75	18.27
20-24	2,549	2.52	258	17.33	+14.81	10.12
25-29	2,543	2.52	85	5.71	+ 3.19	3.34
30-34	2,314	2.29	38	2.55	+ .26	1.64
35-39	2,191	2.17	22	1.48	- .69	1.00
40-44	2,508	2.48	10	.67	- 1.81	.40
45-49	1,527	1.51	9	.60	- .91	.59
50-54	2,608	2.58	6	.40	- 2.18	.23
55-59	2,657	2.63	2	.13	- 2.50	.08
60-64	3,029	3.00	0	0.00	- 3.00	0.00
65 +	7,769	7.69	0	0.00	- 7.69	0.00

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
Female:						
16	1,030	1.02	2	.13	- .89	.19
17	981	.97	14	.94	- .03	1.43
18	767	.76	200	13.43	+12.67	26.07
19	756	.75	135	9.07	+ 8.32	17.86
20	699	.69	69	4.63	+ 3.94	9.87
20-24	3,187	3.16	164	11.01	+ 7.85	5.14
25-29	2,794	2.77	55	3.69	+ .92	1.97
30-34	2,561	2.54	46	3.09	+ .55	1.80
35-39	2,490	2.47	31	2.08	- .39	1.24
40-44	2,831	2.80	24	1.61	- 1.19	.85
45-49	3,881	3.84	19	1.28	- 2.56	.49
50-54	3,082	3.05	12	.80	- 2.25	.39
55-59	3,199	3.17	6	.40	- 2.77	.19
60-64	3,540	3.50	3	.20	- 3.30	.08
65 +	7,915	7.84	0	0.00	- 7.84	0.00
White:						
Male:						
16	708	.70	0	0.00	- .70	0.00
17	654	.65	10	.67	+ .02	1.53
18	526	.52	151	10.14	+ 9.62	28.71

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
19	427	.42	146	9.80	+ 9.38	34.19
20	379	.37	83	5.57	+ 5.20	21.90
20-24	1,948	1.93	203	13.63	+11.70	10.42
25-29	2,000	1.98	69	4.63	+ 2.65	3.45
30-34	1,873	1.85	28	1.88	+ .03	1.49
35-39	1,740	1.72	21	1.41	- .31	1.21
40-44	2,042	2.02	8	.54	- 1.48	.39
45-49	2,092	2.07	7	.47	- 1.60	.33
50-54	2,120	2.10	6	.40	- 1.70	.28
55-59	2,159	2.14	2	.13	- 2.01	.09
60-64	2,571	2.54	0	0.00	- 2.54	0.00
65 +	6,764	6.70	0	0.00	- 6.70	0.00
Female:						
16	737	.73	2	.13	- .60	.27
17	689	.68	11	.74	+ .06	1.60
18	549	.54	155	10.41	+ 9.87	28.23
19	539	.53	111	7.45	+ 6.92	20.59
20	499	.49	52	3.49	+ 3.00	10.42
20-24	2,375	2.35	128	8.60	+ 6.25	5.39
25-29	2,343	2.32	41	2.75	+ .43	1.75
30-34	1,968	1.95	32	2.15	+ .20	1.63

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
35-39	1,893	1.87	27	1.81	- .06	1.43
40-44	2,191	2.17	22	1.48	- .69	1.00
45-49	2,297	2.27	17	1.14	- 1.13	.74
50-54	2,457	2.43	10	.76	- 1.76	.41
55-59	2,699	2.67	5	.33	- 2.34	.18
60-64	3,046	3.02	3	.20	- 2.82	.10
65 +	6,715	6.65	0	0.00	- 6.65	0.00
Negro:						
Male:						
16	261	.26	0	0.00	- .26	0.00
17	264	.26	3	.20	- .06	1.14
18	218	.21	12	.80	+ .59	5.50
19	177	.17	15	1.01	+ .84	8.47
20	129	.13	6	.40	+ .27	4.65
20-24	569	.59	42	2.82	+ 2.23	7.05
25-29	536	.53	13	.87	+ .34	2.42
30-34	435	.43	9	.60	+ .17	2.07
35-39	450	.44	1	.07	- .37	.22
40-44	463	.46	2	.13	- .33	.43

TABLE 1 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
45-49	433	.43	2	.13	- .30	.46
50-54	485	.48	0	0.00	- .48	0.00
55-59	497	.49	0	0.00	- .49	0.00
60-64	456	.45	0	0.00	- .45	0.00
65 +	994	.98	0	0.00	- .98	0.00
Female:						
16	293	.29	0	0.00	- .29	0.00
17	291	.29	3	.20	- .09	1.03
18	217	.21	45	3.02	+ 2.89	20.74
19	217	.21	24	1.61	+ 1.40	11.06
20	197	.19	16	1.07	+ .88	8.12
20-24	806	.80	32	2.15	+ 1.35	3.97
25-29	645	.64	14	.94	+ .30	2.17
30-34	583	.58	14	.94	+ .36	2.40
35-39	588	.58	4	.27	- .31	.68
40-44	634	.63	2	.13	- .50	.31
45-49	582	.58	2	.13	- .45	.34
50-54	623	.62	2	.13	- .49	.32
55-59	498	.49	1	.07	- .42	.20
60-64	492	.49	0	0.00	- .49	0.00
65 +	1,193	1.18	0	0.00	- 1.18	0.00

Seminole Community College

Community data for Seminole consists of census data for Seminole county. The college is serving 3.04% of the district with a larger portion of males (3.87%) than female (2.27%). The Negro population as a whole is disproportionately under-represented with only 1.1% of the Negroes in the community participating in college activities, although Negroes in age groups 18 to 24 years are not under-represented. The subgroup "Other than White or Negro" is small in total numbers, but 39.67% are in the college. White males have a large positive differential while white females and Negro males and females have negative differentials.

Cross-tabulations for age indicate negative differentials and low percentage participation for all age groups of 35 and over. In general, the older males (age 35 and older) participate in college activities less than the older females. Both males and females age 65 and over have large negative differentials and only 15 persons out of a population of 7,880 are enrolled in college activities. From the Negro population there are no male college participants above age 44 and only one female participant above age 39.

TABLE 2

SEMINOLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Population by Sex and Race						
Total	83,692	100.0	2,547	100.0	0.0	3.04
Male	40,636	48.5	1,571	61.7	+13.2	3.87
Female	43,056	51.5	976	38.3	-13.2	2.27
White	69,460	83.0	2,318	91.0	+ 8.0	3.34
Negro	14,048	16.8	156	6.1	-10.7	1.11
Other	184	.2	73	2.9	+ 2.7	39.67
Race by Sex						
White						
Male	33,929	40.5	1,440	56.5	+16.0	4.24
Female	35,531	42.4	878	34.5	- 7.9	2.47
Negro						
Male	6,617	7.9	80	3.1	- 4.8	1.21
Female	7,431	8.9	76	3.0	- 5.9	1.02

TABLE 2 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Race by Sex (cont)						
Other						
Male	90	.1	51	2.0	+ 1.9	56.67
Female	94	.1	22	.9	- .8	23.40
Age by Sex by Race						
All Races:						
Total:						
16	1,651	1.97	0	0.00	- 1.97	0.00
17	1,669	1.99	53	2.08	+ .09	3.17
18	1,332	1.59	387	15.19	+13.60	29.05
19	1,112	1.33	494	19.40	+18.07	44.42
20	974	1.16	264	10.36	+ 9.20	27.10
20-24	5,051	6.04	717	28.15	+22.11	14.20
25-29	5,395	6.45	326	12.80	+ 6.35	6.04
30-34	4,950	5.91	158	6.20	+ .29	3.19
35-39	5,035	6.02	119	4.67	- 1.35	2.36
40-44	5,187	6.20	102	4.00	- 2.20	1.97
45-49	5,275	6.30	79	3.10	- 3.20	1.50
50-54	4,342	5.19	54	2.12	- 3.07	1.24
55-59	3,585	4.28	28	1.10	- 3.18	.78
60-64	3,265	3.90	5	.20	- 3.70	.15
65 +	7,880	9.41	15	.59	- 8.82	.19

TABLE 2 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
Male:						
16	837	1.00	0	0.00	- 1.00	0.00
17	863	1.03	18	.71	- .32	2.08
18	631	.75	205	8.05	+ 7.30	32.49
19	563	.67	299	11.74	+11.07	53.11
20	437	.52	183	18.92	+18.42	41.88
20-24	2,222	2.65	505	12.64	+11.99	22.73
25-29	2,524	3.01	232	9.11	+ 6.10	9.19
30-34	2,356	2.82	100	3.93	+ 1.11	4.24
35-39	2,439	2.91	68	2.67	- .24	2.79
40-44	2,452	2.93	52	2.04	- .89	2.12
45-49	2,572	3.07	38	1.49	- 1.58	1.48
50-54	2,120	2.53	24	.94	- 1.59	1.13
55-59	1,688	2.02	16	.63	- 1.39	.95
60-64	1,451	1.73	1	.04	- 1.69	.07
65 +	3,638	4.35	11	.43	- 3.92	.30
Female:						
16	814	.97	0	0.00	- .97	0.00
17	806	.96	35	1.37	+ .41	4.34
18	701	.84	182	7.14	+ 6.30	25.96
19	549	.65	195	7.66	+ 7.01	35.52

TABLE 2 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
20	537	.64	81	3.18	+ 2.54	15.08
20-24	2,829	3.38	212	8.32	+ 4.94	7.49
25-29	2,871	3.43	94	3.69	+ .26	3.27
30-34	2,594	3.10	58	2.28	- .82	2.23
35-39	2,596	3.10	51	2.00	- 1.10	1.96
40-44	2,735	3.27	50	2.00	- 1.27	1.83
45-49	2,703	3.23	41	1.61	- 1.62	1.52
50-54	2,222	2.65	30	1.18	- 1.47	1.35
55-59	1,897	1.27	12	.47	- 1.80	.63
60-64	1,814	2.17	4	.16	- 2.01	.22
65 +	4,242	5.07	4	.16	- 4.91	.09
White:						
Male:						
16	671	.80	0	0.00	- .80	0.00
17	689	.82	17	.67	- .15	2.47
18	500	.60	190	7.46	+ 6.86	38.00
19	430	.51	274	10.76	+10.25	63.72
20	330	.39	169	6.64	+ 6.25	51.21
20-24	1,840	2.20	466	18.30	+16.10	25.33
25-29	2,244	2.68	214	8.40	+ 5.72	9.54

TABLE 2 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
30-34	2,093	2.50	90	3.53	+ 1.03	4.30
35-39	2,173	2.60	62	2.43	- .17	2.85
40-44	2,149	2.57	48	1.88	- .69	2.23
45-49	2,260	2.70	35	1.37	- 1.33	1.55
50-54	1,820	2.17	24	.94	- 1.23	1.32
55-59	1,401	1.67	14	.55	- 1.12	1.00
60-64	1,168	1.39	1	.04	- 1.35	.08
65 +	3,028	3.62	3	.12	- 3.50	.10
Female:						
16	645	.77	0	0.00	- .77	0.00
17	620	.74	34	1.33	+ .59	5.48
18	545	.65	160	6.28	+ 5.63	29.36
19	425	.51	174	6.83	+ 6.32	40.94
20	419	.50	71	2.79	+ 2.29	16.95
20-24	2,365	2.83	188	7.38	+ 4.55	7.95
25-29	2,526	3.02	87	3.42	+ .40	3.44
30-34	2,238	2.67	50	1.96	- .71	2.23
35-39	2,236	2.67	45	1.77	- .90	2.01
40-44	2,327	2.78	47	1.84	- .94	2.02
45-49	2,321	2.77	40	1.57	- 1.20	1.72

TABLE 2 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
50-54	2,321	2.77	40	1.57	- 1.20	1.50
55-59	1,534	1.83	11	.43	- 1.40	.72
60-64	1,473	1.76	4	.16	- 1.60	.27
65 +	4,090	4.89	3	.12	- 4.77	.07
Negro:						
Male:						
16	165	.20	0	0.00	- .20	0.00
17	171	.20	0	0.00	- .20	0.00
18	130	.16	10	.39	+ .23	7.69
19	131	.16	22	.86	+ .70	16.79
20	104	.12	8	.31	+ .19	7.69
20-24	368	.44	24	.94	+ .50	6.52
25-29	275	.33	11	.43	+ .10	4.00
30-34	261	.31	7	.27	- .04	2.68
35-39	261	.31	4	.16	- .15	1.53
40-44	302	.36	2	.08	- .28	.66
45-49	306	.36	0	0.00	- .36	0.00
50-54	295	.35	0	0.00	- .35	0.00
55-59	286	.34	0	0.00	- .34	0.00
60-64	283	.34	0	0.00	- .34	0.00
65 +	585	.70	0	0.00	- .70	0.00

TABLE 2 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
Female:						
16	169	.20	0	0.00	- .20	0.00
17	186	.22	1	.04	- .18	.54
18	154	.18	20	.78	+ .60	12.99
19	122	.14	19	.74	+ .60	15.57
20	118	.14	6	.23	+ .09	5.08
20-24	454	.54	18	.71	+ .17	3.96
25-29	342	.41	5	.20	- .21	1.46
30-34	347	.41	8	.31	- .10	2.30
35-39	346	.41	3	.12	- .29	.87
40-44	396	.47	0	0.00	- .47	0.00
45-49	377	.45	0	0.00	- .45	0.00
50-54	356	.42	1	.04	- .38	.28
55-59	361	.43	0	0.00	- .43	0.00
60-64	337	.40	0	0.00	- .40	0.00
65 +	745	.89	0	0.00	- .89	0.00

Florida Community College at Jacksonville

Community data for Florida Community College is a tabulation of data from Nassau and Duval counties. The college is serving 1.85% of the community, with a much larger percentage of males (2.12%) than females (1.59%). Whites are also highly represented (2.10%) compared to Negroes (.98%). The magnitude of the positive differentials for whites and males also indicates that the profile of the college is substantially different from the community. For the subgroup "Veteran, 16 years old and older" the college is serving 3.05% of the population of that subgroup and has a positive differential of +9.4.

The cross-tabulations for marital status indicate that differentials for single persons are all positive, while differentials for married and widowed persons are all negative. Divorced females participate to a larger extent than divorced males. Differentials for all marital status subgroups of Negroes are negative, except for single Negroes, and the percentage participation figures are lower for each subgroup than for the college as a whole.

The age subgroups of 35 years old and over all have negative differentials and low percentage participation figures. Elderly males are more proportionately represented in college than females. Age groups of 18 to 34 all have positive differentials and are disproportionately represented in the college.

TABLE 3

FLORIDA COMMUNITY COLLEGE - JACKSONVILLE

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Population by Sex and Race						
Total	549,491	100.0	10,160	100.0	0.0	1.85
Male	270,208	49.2	5,730	56.4	+ 7.2	2.12
Female	279,283	50.8	4,430	43.6	- 7.2	1.59
White	423,915	77.1	8,918	87.8	+10.7	2.10
Negro	122,535	22.3	1,204	11.8	-10.5	.98
Other	3,041	.6	38	.4	- .2	1.25
Race by Sex						
White						
Male	211,416	38.5	4,900	48.2	+ 9.7	2.32
Female	212,499	38.7	3,470	34.2	- 4.5	1.63
Negro						
Male	57,130	10.4	501	4.9	- 5.5	.88
Female	65,405	11.9	701	6.9	- 5.0	1.07

TABLE 3 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Race by Sex (cont)						
Other						
Male	1,662	.3	14	.1	- .2	.84
Female	1,379	.2	16	.2	0.0	1.16
Veteran Status (16 years old and older)						
Total Civilian Male	157,266	28.6	5,730	56.4	+27.8	3.64
Veteran	80,033	14.6	2,439	24.0	+ 9.4	3.05
Non-veteran	77,233	14.1	2,976	29.3	+15.2	3.85
Marital Status by Race (14 years old and over)						
Total:						
Male	193,739	35.3	5,415	53.3	+18.0	2.79
Single	54,737	10.0	3,264	32.1	+22.1	5.96
Married	126,014	22.9	2,002	19.7	- 3.2	1.58
Separated	4,186	.8	22	0.2	- .6	.52
Widowed	4,788	.9	5	0.0	- .9	.10
Divorced	7,200	1.3	129	1.3	0.0	1.79

TABLE 3 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
(14 years old and over)						
Female	205,755	37.4	4,187	41.2	+ 3.8	2.03
Single	40,379	7.3	2,348	23.1	+15.8	5.81
Married	127,830	23.3	1,516	14.9	- 8.4	1.18
Separated	6,901	1.3	61	.6	- .7	.88
Widowed	25,847	4.7	57	.6	- 4.1	.22
Divorced	11,699	2.1	256	2.5	+ .4	2.19
White:						
Male	155,127	28.2	4,900	48.2	+20.0	3.16
Single	42,737	7.8	2,929	28.8	+21.0	6.85
Married	103,778	18.9	1,832	18.0	- .9	1.76
Separated	1,615	.3	20	.2	- .1	1.24
Widowed	2,840	.5	5	0.0	- .5	.18
Divorced	5,772	1.0	120	1.2	+ .2	2.08
Female	159,277	29.0	3,470	34.2	+ 5.2	2.18
Single	28,336	5.2	1,909	18.8	+13.6	6.74
Married	103,527	18.8	1,296	12.8	- 6.0	1.25
Separated	2,232	.4	33	.3	- .1	1.48
Widowed	18,296	3.3	47	.5	- 2.8	.26
Divorced	9,118	1.7	212	2.1	+ .4	2.32

TABLE 3 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
(14 years old and older)						
Negro:						
Male	37,376	6.8	501	4.9	- 1.9	1.34
Single	12,547	2.3	328	3.2	+ .9	2.61
Married	21,516	3.9	168	1.7	- 2.2	.78
Separated	2,536	.5	2	0.0	- .5	.08
Widowed	1,924	.4	0	0.0	- .4	0.00
Divorced	1,389	.2	9	.1	- .1	.65
Female	45,502	8.3	701	6.9	- 1.4	1.54
Single	11,881	2.2	429	4.2	+ 2.0	3.61
Married	23,616	4.3	218	2.1	- 2.2	.92
Separated	4,652	.8	27	.3	- .5	.58
Widowed	7,469	1.4	9	.1	- 1.3	.12
Divorced	2,536	.5	42	.4	- .1	1.66
Age by Sex by Race						
All Races:						
Total:						
16	10,758	1.96	2	.02	- 1.94	.02
17	10,459	1.90	121	1.19	- .71	1.16

TABLE 3 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
18	10,101	1.84	1,410	13.88	+12.04	13.96
19	10,563	1.92	1,473	14.50	+12.58	13.94
20	11,654	2.12	942	9.27	+ 7.15	8.08
20-24	53,033	9.65	2,791	27.47	+17.82	5.26
25-29	37,161	6.76	1,547	15.23	+ 8.47	4.16
30-34	32,388	5.91	847	8.34	+ 2.43	2.61
35-39	30,569	5.56	557	5.48	- .08	1.82
40-44	33,526	6.10	368	3.62	- 2.48	1.10
45-49	33,246	6.05	224	2.20	- 3.85	.67
50-54	28,990	5.28	156	1.54	- 3.74	.54
54-59	24,381	4.44	64	.63	- 3.81	.26
60-64	20,315	3.70	27	.27	- 3.43	.13
65 +	40,977	7.46	20	.19	- 7.27	.04
Male:						
16	5,406	.98	0	0.00	- .98	0.00
17	5,266	.96	39	.38	- .58	.74
18	5,226	.95	667	6.56	+ 5.61	12.76
19	5,815	1.06	760	7.48	+ 6.42	13.07
20	6,796	1.24	558	5.49	+ 4.25	8.21
20-24	29,109	5.30	1,713	16.86	+11.56	5.88

TABLE 3 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
25-29	18,179	3.31	1,024	10.08	+ 6.77	5.63
30-34	15,761	2.87	490	4.82	+ 1.95	3.11
35-39	14,782	2.69	309	3.04	+ .35	2.09
40-44	15,858	2.88	196	1.93	- .95	1.23
45-49	15,930	2.90	89	.88	- 2.02	.56
50-54	13,986	2.54	72	.71	- 1.83	.51
55-60	11,477	2.09	33	.32	- 1.77	.29
60-64	9,193	1.67	12	.12	- 1.55	.13
65 +	16,308	2.97	7	.07	- 2.90	.04
Female:						
16	5,352	.97	2	.02	- .95	.04
17	5,193	.94	82	.81	- .13	1.58
18	4,875	.89	741	7.29	+ 6.40	15.20
19	4,748	.86	713	7.02	+ 6.16	15.02
20	4,858	.88	384	3.78	+ 2.90	7.90
20-24	23,924	4.35	1,077	10.60	+ 6.15	4.50
25-29	18,982	3.45	523	5.15	+ 1.70	2.76
30-34	16,727	3.04	357	3.51	+ .47	2.13
35-39	15,787	2.87	248	2.44	- .47	1.57
40-44	17,668	3.21	172	1.69	- 1.52	.97

TABLE 3 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
45-49	17,316	3.15	135	1.33	- 1.82	.78
50-54	15,014	2.73	84	.83	- 1.90	.56
55-59	12,904	2.35	31	.31	- 2.04	.24
60-64	11,122	2.02	15	.15	- 1.87	.13
65 +	24,669	4.49	5	.05	- 4.45	.02
White:						
Male:						
16	4,038	.73	0	0.00	- .73	0.00
17	3,975	.72	31	.31	- .41	.78
18	4,034	.73	588	5.79	+ 5.06	14.58
19	4,740	.86	680	6.69	+ 5.83	14.34
20	5,643	1.03	501	4.93	+ 3.90	8.88
20-24	24,490	4.46	1,555	15.30	+10.84	6.35
25-29	15,111	2.75	933	9.18	+ 6.43	6.17
30-34	12,726	2.32	448	4.41	+ 2.09	3.52
35-39	11,956	2.18	282	2.78	+ .60	2.36
40-44	12,920	2.35	180	1.77	- .58	1.39
45-49	13,060	2.38	80	.79	- 1.59	.61
50-54	11,207	2.04	70	.69	- 1.35	.62
55-59	9,003	1.64	33	.32	- 1.32	.37

TABLE 3 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
60-64	7,105	1.29	11	.11	- 1.18	.15
65 +	12,325	2.24	5	.05	- 2.19	.04
Female:						
16	3,915	.71	2	.02	- .69	.05
17	3,859	.70	70	.69	- .01	1.81
18	3,621	.66	593	5.84	+ 5.18	16.38
19	3,589	.65	583	5.74	+ 5.09	16.24
20	3,606	.66	318	3.13	+ 2.47	8.82
20-24	18,706	3.40	896	8.82	+ 5.42	4.79
25-29	15,056	2.74	452	4.45	+ 1.71	3.00
30-34	12,780	2.33	296	2.91	+ .58	2.32
35-39	12,215	2.22	203	2.00	- .22	1.66
40-44	13,918	2.53	145	1.43	- 1.10	1.04
45-49	13,800	2.51	114	1.12	- 1.39	.83
50-54	11,689	2.13	72	.71	- 1.42	.61
55-59	9,929	1.81	26	.26	- 1.55	.26
60-64	8,645	1.57	13	.13	- 1.44	.15
65 +	19,167	3.49	4	.04	- 3.45	.02

TABLE 3 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
Negro:						
Male:						
16	1,351	.24	0	0.00	- .24	0.00
17	1,276	.23	8	.08	- .15	.63
18	1,175	.21	78	.77	+ .56	6.64
19	1,039	.19	79	.78	+ .59	7.60
20	1,111	.20	57	.56	+ .36	5.13
20-24	4,358	.79	156	1.54	+ .75	3.58
25-29	2,860	.52	88	.87	+ .35	3.08
30-34	2,813	.51	42	.41	- .10	1.49
35-39	2,706	.49	25	.25	- .24	.92
40-44	2,845	.52	15	.15	- .37	.53
45-49	2,825	.51	8	.08	- .43	.28
50-54	2,745	.50	2	.02	- .48	.07
55-59	2,452	.45	0	0.00	- .45	0.00
60-64	2,071	.38	1	.01	- .37	.05
65 +	3,883	.71	0	0.00	- .71	0.00
Female:						
16	1,426	.26	0	0.00	- .26	0.00
17	1,321	.24	12	.12	- .12	.91

TABLE 3 - Continued

Age by	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
18	1,234	.22	146	1.44	+ 1.22	11.83
19	1,147	.21	125	1.23	+ 1.02	10.90
20	1,223	.22	65	.64	+ .42	5.31
20-24	5,079	.92	178	1.75	+ .83	3.50
25-29	3,769	.68	67	.66	- .02	1.78
30-34	3,788	.69	61	.60	- .09	1.61
35-39	3,428	.62	44	.43	- .19	1.28
40-44	3,679	.67	27	.26	- .41	.73
45-49	3,476	.63	21	.21	- .42	.60
50-54	3,300	.60	12	.12	- .48	.36
55-59	2,948	.54	4	.04	- .50	.13
60-64	2,437	.44	2	.02	- .42	.08
65 +	5,423	.99	1	.01	- .98	.02

Edison Community College

Community data for Edison Community College is based on census data for Lee, Charlotte, and Collier counties. The college is serving 1.6% of its population with only a small difference in the proportions of males and females. Whites are represented more than blacks both in differences of profiles and percentage of community population. A large percentage (6.84%) or the subgroup "Other than White or Negro" is participating in college activities. White males have a positive differential while white females and Negro males and females have a negative differential. Of the community's male veteran population 16 years old and older, only 1.93% are enrolled in the college.

Cross-tabulations by age reveal negative differentials for the total population age 40 and above, with a large negative differential for age 65 and over (-18.40). Only 53 persons from a population of 34,751 age 65 and over are enrolled in college activities, and none of these enrolled are Negro. Only 9 Negroes age 30 and over are in college and none of these 9 are over 45 years of age. In all age groups but one the percentage participation is higher for whites than for Negroes.

TABLE 4

EDISON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Population by Sex and Race						
Total	170,815	100.0	2,738	100.0	0.0	1.60
Male	83,170	48.7	1,368	50.0	+ 1.3	1.64
Female	87,645	51.3	1,370	50.0	- 1.3	1.56
White	154,245	90.3	2,529	92.4	+ 2.1	1.63
Negro	16,059	9.4	123	4.5	- 4.9	.76
Other	511	.3	35	1.3	+ 1.0	6.84
Race by Sex						
White						
Male	74,949	43.9	1,285	46.9	+ 3.0	1.71
Female	79,296	46.4	1,244	45.4	- 1.0	1.56
Negro						
Male	7,952	4.7	43	1.6	- 3.0	.54
Female	8,107	4.7	80	2.9	- 1.8	.98

TABLE 4 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Race by Sex (cont)						
Other						
Male	269	.2	15	.5	+ .3	5.57
Female	242	.1	20	.7	+ .6	8.26
Veteran Status (16 years old and older)						
Total Civilian Male	61,729	36.1	1,368	50.0	+13.9	2.21
Veteran	26,457	15.5	513	18.7	+ 3.2	1.93
Non-veteran	35,272	20.6	820	29.9	+ 9.3	2.32
Age by Sex by Race						
All Races:						
Total:						
16	2,606	1.52	6	.22	- 1.3	.23
17	2,530	1.48	77	2.81	+ 1.33	3.04
18	2,155	1.26	427	15.60	+14.34	19.81
19	1,922	1.12	395	14.43	+13.31	20.55
20	1,749	1.02	206	7.52	+ 6.50	11.77
20-24	8,617	5.04	570	20.82	+15.78	6.61

TABLE 4 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
25-29	8,610	5.04	356	13.00	+ 7.96	4.13
30-34	7,545	4.42	193	7.05	+ 2.63	2.55
35-39	7,228	4.23	148	5.40	+ 1.17	2.04
40-44	8,415	4.93	108	3.94	- .99	1.28
45-49	8,964	5.25	121	4.42	- .83	1.34
50-54	9,767	5.72	122	4.46	- 1.26	1.24
55-59	11,217	6.57	105	3.83	- 2.74	.93
60-64	14,476	8.47	38	1.39	- 7.08	.26
65 +	34,751	20.34	53	1.94	-18.40	.15
Male:						
16	1,363	.80	2	.07	- .73	.14
17	1,290	.76	22	.80	+ .04	1.70
18	1,109	.65	219	8.00	+ 7.35	19.74
19	878	.51	190	6.94	+ 6.43	21.64
20	770	.45	117	4.27	+ 3.82	15.19
20-24	3,887	2.28	315	11.50	+ 9.22	8.10
25-29	4,189	2.45	208	7.60	+ 5.15	4.96
30-34	3,751	2.20	93	3.40	+ 1.20	2.47
35-39	3,523	2.06	57	2.08	+ .02	1.61
40-44	4,104	2.40	37	1.35	- 1.05	.90

TABLE 4 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
45-49	4,168	2.44	42	1.53	- .91	1.00
50-54	4,436	2.59	57	2.08	- .51	1.28
55-59	4,783	2.80	57	2.08	- .72	1.19
60-64	6,558	3.83	27	.98	- 2.85	.41
65 +	17,894	10.47	32	1.16	- 9.31	.17
Female:						
16	1,243	.72	4	.14	- .58	.32
17	1,240	.72	55	2.00	+ 1.28	4.43
18	1,046	.61	208	7.59	+ 6.98	19.88
19	1,044	.61	205	7.48	+ 6.87	19.63
20	979	.57	89	3.25	+ 2.68	9.09
20-24	4,730	2.76	255	9.31	+ 6.55	5.39
25-29	4,421	2.58	148	5.40	+ 2.82	3.34
30-34	3,794	2.22	100	3.65	+ 1.43	2.63
35-39	3,675	2.15	91	3.32	+ 1.17	2.47
40-44	4,311	2.52	71	2.59	+ .07	1.64
45-49	4,796	2.80	79	2.88	+ .08	1.64
50-54	5,331	3.12	65	2.37	- .75	1.21
55-59	6,434	3.76	48	1.75	- 2.01	.74
60-64	8,241	4.82	11	.40	- 4.40	.13
65 +	16,857	9.86	21	.76	- 9.10	.12

TABLE 4 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
White:						
Male:						
16	1,184	.69	2	.07	- .62	.16
17	1,141	.66	19	.69	+ .03	1.66
18	966	.56	208	7.59	+ 7.03	21.53
19	774	.45	179	6.53	+ 5.08	23.12
20	667	.39	110	4.01	+ 3.62	16.49
20-24	3,329	1.94	293	10.70	+ 8.86	8.80
25-29	3,672	2.14	199	7.26	+ 5.12	5.41
30-34	3,243	1.89	88	3.21	+ 1.32	2.71
35-39	3,071	1.79	53	1.93	+ .14	1.72
40-44	3,680	2.15	35	1.27	- .88	.95
45-49	3,850	2.25	42	1.53	- .72	1.09
50-54	4,109	2.40	57	2.08	- .32	1.38
55-59	4,482	2.62	56	2.04	- .58	1.24
60-64	6,283	3.67	26	.94	- 2.73	.41
65 +	17,382	10.17	19	.69	- 9.48	.10
Female:						
16	1,051	.61	4	.14	- .47	.38
17	1,086	.63	50	1.82	+ 1.19	4.60

TABLE 4 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
18	905	.52	183	6.68	+ 6.16	20.22
19	892	.52	183	6.68	+ 6.16	9.30
20	830	.48	78	2.84	+ 2.36	9.39
20-24	4,072	2.38	230	8.40	+ 6.02	5.64
25-29	3,805	2.22	135	4.93	+ 2.71	3.54
30-34	3,293	1.92	96	3.50	+ 1.58	2.91
35-39	3,229	1.89	86	3.14	+ 1.25	2.66
40-44	3,902	2.28	66	2.41	+ .13	1.69
45-49	4,437	2.59	75	2.73	+ .14	1.69
50-54	5,018	2.93	62	2.26	- .67	1.23
55-59	6,154	3.60	46	1.68	- 1.92	.74
60-64	7,999	4.68	11	.40	- 4.20	.13
65 +	16,422	9.61	12	.43	- 9.18	.07
Negro:						
Male:						
16	177	.10	0	0.00	+ .10	0.00
17	146	.08	2	.07	- .01	1.36
18	139	.08	11	.40	+ .32	7.91
19	99	.05	8	.29	+ .24	8.08
20	100	.05	5	.18	+ .13	5.00

TABLE 4 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
20-24	539	.31	12	.43	+ .12	2.22
25-29	498	.29	5	.18	- .11	1.00
30-34	490	.28	3	.10	- .18	.61
35-39	435	.25	1	.03	- .22	.22
40-44	409	.23	0	0.00	- .23	0.00
45-49	355	.20	0	0.00	- .20	0.00
50-54	316	.18	0	0.00	- .18	0.00
55-59	292	.17	0	0.00	- .17	0.00
60-64	263	.15	0	0.00	- .15	0.00
65 +	470	.27	0	0.00	- .27	0.00
Female:						
16	188	.11	0	0.00	- .11	0.00
17	154	.09	3	.10	+ .01	1.94
18	134	.07	23	.84	+ .74	17.16
19	149	.08	17	.62	+ .54	11.40
20	144	.08	7	.25	+ .17	4.86
20-24	634	.37	18	.65	+ .28	2.83
25-29	594	.34	10	.36	+ .02	1.68
30-34	488	.28	1	.03	- .25	.20
35-39	462	.27	2	.07	- .20	.43

TABLE 4 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
40-44	397	.23	2	.07	- .16	.50
45-49	345	.20	0	0.00	- .20	0.00
50-54	298	.17	0	0.00	- .17	0.00
55-59	269	.15	0	0.00	- .15	0.00
60-64	228	.13	0	0.00	- .13	0.00
65 +	414	.24	0	0.00	- .24	0.00

Florida Keys Community College

Community data for Florida Keys Community College consists of data for Monroe county. The college is serving 1.94% of the total community and has a profile that is different in many respects from the community profile.

Although the community is predominantly white (90.7%), the percentage of whites in the college is only 76.9%, while the subgroup classified as "Other than White or Negro" has a much higher percentage in the college than in the community (differential of + .85). White females are under-represented with only 1.42% of the female population participating in college activities and a differential for the subgroup of - 11.3.

The analysis of marital status reveals that differentials for single persons, age 14 years old and over, are all positive, while differentials for married persons are all negative, except for female Negroes. Differentials for widowed persons are all either zero or negative, while divorced males are more proportionally represented than divorced females.

The cross-tabulation for age indicate that persons over 40 have a higher percentage in the community than in the college, and age groups between 18 and 29 have large positive differentials and high percentage participation figures. Females over 50 years old participate in college activities more than males of the same age groups. Although the Negro population is small, only 7 Negro males and 14 Negro females age 30 or over are participating in college activities.

TABLE 5

FLORIDA KEYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Population by Sex and Race						
Total	52,586	100.0	1,023	100.0	0.0	1.94
Male	28,181	53.6	577	56.4	+ 2.8	2.05
Female	24,405	46.4	421	41.2	- 5.2	1.72
White	47,690	90.7	787	76.9	-13.8	1.65
Negro	4,222	8.0	68	6.6	- 1.4	1.61
Other	674	1.3	100	9.8	+ 8.5	14.84
Race by Sex						
White						
Male	25,652	48.8	474	46.3	- 2.5	1.85
Female	22,038	41.9	313	30.6	-11.3	1.42
Negro						
Male	2,149	4.1	33	3.2	- .9	1.54
Female	2,073	.9	35	3.4	- .5	1.69

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Race by Sex (cont)						
Other						
Male	380	.7	51	5.0	+ 4.3	13.42
Female	294	.6	49	4.8	+ 4.2	16.67
Marital Status by Race (14 years old and over)						
Total:						
Male	21,587	41.0	573	56.0	+15.0	2.65
Single	6,273	11.9	297	29.0	+17.1	4.73
Married	13,979	26.6	238	23.2	- 3.4	1.70
Separated	313	.6	9	.9	+ .3	2.82
Widowed	494	.9	14	1.4	- .5	2.83
Divorced	843	1.6	3	.3	+ 1.3	.36
Female	18,312	34.8	415	40.6	+ 5.8	2.27
Single	2,451	4.7	155	15.1	+10.4	6.32
Married	13,338	25.4	199	19.4	- 6.0	1.49
Separated	356	.7	10	1.0	+ .3	2.81
Widowed	1,745	3.3	26	2.5	- .8	1.49
Divorced	778	1.5	12	1.2	- .3	1.54

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
White:						
Male	19,843	37.7	474	46.3	+ 8.6	2.93
Single	5,608	10.7	253	24.7	+14.0	4.51
Married	13,011	24.7	205	20.0	- 4.7	1.58
Separated	227	.4	9	.9	+ .5	3.96
Widowed	436	.8	11	1.1	+ .3	2.52
Divorced	788	1.5	2	.2	- 1.3	.25
Female	16,649	31.7	313	30.6	- 1.1	1.88
Single	2,091	4.0	110	11.6	+ 7.6	5.69
Married	12,311	23.4	159	15.5	- 7.9	1.29
Separated	215	.4	6	.6	+ .2	2.79
Widowed	1,550	2.9	21	2.0	- .9	1.35
Divorced	697	1.3	12	1.2	- .1	1.72
Negro:						
Male	1,478	2.8	33	3.2	+ .4	2.23
Single	552	1.0	17	1.7	+ .7	3.08
Married	820	1.6	13	1.3	- .3	1.58
Separated	91	.2	0	0.0	- .2	0.00
Widowed	57	.1	1	.1	0.0	1.75
Divorced	49	.1	1	.1	0.0	2.04

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
Female:	1,455	2.8	35	3.4	+ .6	2.40
Single	340	.6	13	1.3	+ .7	3.82
Married	850	1.6	19	1.9	+ .3	2.23
Separated	140	.3	4	.4	+ .1	2.86
Widowed	189	.4	2	.2	- .2	1.06
Divorced	76	.1	0	0.0	- .1	0.00
Age by Sex by Race						
All Races:						
Total:						
16	716	1.36	0	0.00	- 1.36	0.00
17	694	1.32	13	1.27	- .05	1.87
18	830	1.58	107	10.46	+ 8.88	12.89
19	1,094	2.08	90	8.80	+ 6.72	8.23
20	1,637	3.11	75	7.33	+ 4.22	4.58
20-24	6,899	13.12	265	25.90	+12.78	3.84
25-29	3,845	7.31	166	16.23	+ 8.92	4.32
30-34	3,338	6.35	118	11.53	+ 5.18	3.54
35-39	2,732	5.19	59	5.77	+ .58	2.16
40-44	2,944	5.60	50	4.89	- .71	1.70

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
45-49	2,845	5.41	34	3.32	- 2.09	1.19
50-54	2,763	5.25	23	2.25	- 3.00	.83
55-59	2,583	4.91	18	1.76	- 3.15	.70
60-64	2,516	4.78	2	.20	- 4.58	.08
65 +	4,496	8.55	68	6.65	- 1.90	1.51
Male:						
16	377	.72	0	0.00	- .72	0.00
17	352	.67	5	.49	- .18	1.42
18	475	.90	49	4.79	+ 3.89	10.32
19	689	1.31	47	4.59	+ 3.28	6.82
20	1,140	2.17	48	4.69	+ 2.52	4.21
20-24	4,593	8.73	172	16.81	+ 8.08	3.74
25-29	2,037	3.87	115	11.24	+ 7.37	5.65
30-34	1,815	3.45	60	5.86	+ 2.41	3.30
35-39	1,417	2.69	35	3.42	+ .73	2.47
40-44	1,525	2.90	32	3.13	+ .23	2.10
45-49	1,406	2.67	18	1.76	- .91	1.28
50-54	1,300	2.47	10	.98	- 1.49	.77
55-60	1,252	2.38	7	.68	- 1.70	.56
60-64	1,264	2.40	1	.10	- 2.30	.08
65 +	2,272	4.32	20	1.96	- 2.36	.88

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
Female:						
16	339	.64	0	0.00	- .64	0.00
17	342	.65	8	.78	+ .13	2.34
18	355	.67	58	5.67	+ 5.00	16.34
19	405	.77	43	4.20	+ 3.43	10.62
20	497	.94	27	2.64	+ 1.70	5.43
20-24	2,306	4.38	93	9.09	+ 4.71	4.03
25-29	1,808	3.44	51	4.98	+ 1.54	2.82
30-34	1,523	2.90	58	5.67	+ 2.77	3.81
35-39	1,315	2.50	24	2.35	- .15	1.83
40-44	1,419	2.70	18	1.76	- .94	1.27
45-49	1,439	2.74	16	1.56	- 1.18	1.11
50-54	1,463	2.78	13	1.27	- 1.51	.89
55-59	1,331	2.53	11	1.07	- 1.46	.83
60-64	1,252	2.38	1	.10	- 2.28	.08
65 +	2,224	4.23	23	2.25	- 1.98	1.03
White:						
Male:						
16	343	.65	0	0.00	- .65	0.00
17	317	.60	3	.29	- .31	.95
18	436	.83	47	4.59	+ 3.76	10.78

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
19	638	1.21	40	3.91	+ 2.70	6.27
20	1,047	1.99	41	4.01	+ 2.02	3.91
20-24	4,240	8.06	147	14.37	+ 6.31	3.47
25-29	1,862	3.54	93	9.09	+ 5.55	4.99
30-34	1,623	3.09	52	5.08	+ 1.99	3.20
35-39	1,298	2.47	26	2.54	+ .07	2.00
40-44	1,390	2.64	27	2.64	0.00	1.94
45-49	1,286	2.44	15	1.47	- .97	1.17
50-54	1,199	2.28	10	.98	- 1.30	.83
55-59	1,150	2.19	6	.59	- 1.60	.52
60-64	1,198	2.28	1	.10	- 2.18	.08
65 +	2,150	4.09	3	.29	- 3.80	.14
Female:						
16	289	.55	0	0.00	- .55	0.00
17	295	.56	7	.68	+ .12	2.37
18	314	.60	40	3.91	+ 3.31	12.74
19	365	.69	37	2.62	+ 2.93	10.14
20	455	.87	23	2.25	+ 1.38	5.05
20-24	2,114	4.02	76	7.43	+ 3.41	3.60
25-29	1,606	3.05	41	4.01	+ .96	2.55

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
30-34	1,367	2.60	45	4.40	+ 1.80	3.29
35-39	1,185	2.25	17	1.66	- .59	1.43
40-44	1,272	2.42	13	1.27	- 1.15	1.02
45-49	1,319	2.51	13	1.27	- 1.24	.98
50-54	1,336	2.54	7	.68	- 1.86	.52
55-59	1,245	2.37	9	.88	- 1.49	.72
60-64	1,184	2.25	0	0.00	- 2.25	0.00
65 +	2,078	3.95	5	.49	- 3.46	.24
Negro:						
Male:						
16	32	.06	0	0.00	- .06	0.00
17	33	.06	0	0.00	- .06	0.00
18	36	.07	1	.10	+ .03	2.78
19	45	.08	3	.29	+ .21	6.67
20	81	.15	5	.49	+ .34	6.17
20-24	275	.52	12	1.17	+ .65	4.36
25-29	137	.26	9	.88	+ .62	6.57
30-34	142	.27	2	.20	- .07	1.41
35-39	93	.18	1	.10	- .08	1.07
40-44	109	.21	3	.29	+ .08	2.75

TABLE 5 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
45-49	111	.21	0	0.00	- .21	0.00
50-54	97	.18	0	0.00	- .18	0.00
55-59	100	.19	1	.10	- .10	1.00
60-64	62	.12	0	0.00	- .12	0.00
65 +	112	.21	0	0.00	- .21	0.00
Female:						
16	46	.09	0	0.00	- .09	0.00
17	43	.08	0	0.00	- .08	0.00
18	39	.07	7	.68	+ .61	17.95
19	38	.07	3	.29	+ .22	7.89
20	38	.07	0	0.00	- .07	0.00
20-24	166	.31	7	.68	+ .37	4.22
25-29	155	.29	4	.39	+ .10	2.58
30-34	108	.20	7	.68	+ .48	6.48
35-39	98	.19	3	.29	+ .10	3.06
40-44	133	.25	2	.20	- .05	1.50
45-49	111	.21	1	.10	- .11	.90
50-54	122	.23	1	.10	- .13	.82
55-59	84	.16	0	0.00	- .16	0.00
60-64	64	.12	0	0.00	- .12	0.00
65 +	142	.27	0	0.00	- .27	0.00

Palm Beach Junior College

Community data for Palm Beach Junior College was obtained from census data for Palm Beach county. The college is serving 1.59% of its community, with a close percentage of males (1.62%) and females (1.56%). Just as the community is predominantly white (82.1%), the college also has a disproportionate number of whites enrolled. The percentage participation figure for whites is 1.71%, while it is less than half that magnitude for Negroes (.70%). The same ratio is 17.29% for the subgroup "Other than White or Negro." Both male and female whites have positive differentials, and both male and female Negroes have negative differential. The subgroup for veterans has a negative differential, meaning that many of the veterans in this community are not in college.

The analysis of marital status reveals that all subgroups of single persons have a positive differential and all subgroups of married and widowed persons have negative differentials. Larger percentages of divorced females are in college than divorced males.

Cross-tabulations of age subgroups reveals that all subgroups age 40 and over have negative differentials, and the subgroups of age 65 and over has only 14 persons in college from a population of 60,415, and all of those 14 persons are white. Only 19 Negroes age 40 and over are enrolled in college and only 1 person age 55 or over.

TABLE 6

PALM BEACH JUNIOR COLLEGE

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Population by Sex and Race						
Total	348,753	100.0	5,544	100.0	0.0	1.59
Male	166,382	47.7	2,699	48.7	+ 1.0	1.62
Female	182,371	52.3	2,843	51.3	- 1.0	1.56
White	286,460	82.1	4,894	88.3	+ 6.2	1.71
Negro	61,015	17.5	429	7.7	- 9.8	.70
Other	1,278	.4	221	4.0	+ 3.6	17.29
Race by Sex						
White						
Male	136,077	39.0	2,395	43.2	+ 4.2	1.76
Female	150,383	43.1	2,497	45.1	+ 2.0	1.66
Negro						
Male	29,698	8.5	182	3.3	- 5.2	.61
Female	31,317	9.0	247	4.4	- 4.6	.79

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Race by Sex (cont)						
Other						
Male	607	.2	122	2.2	+ 2.0	20.10
Female	671	.2	99	1.8	+ 1.6	14.75
Veteran Status (16 years old and older)						
Total Civilian Male	119,600	34.3	2,697	48.6	+14.3	2.26
Veteran	51,907	14.9	492	8.9	- 6.0	.95
Non-veteran	67,693	19.4	2,205	39.8	+20.4	3.26
Marital Status by Race (14 years old and older)						
Total:						
Male	126,060	36.1	2,699	48.7	+12.6	2.14
Single	27,749	8.0	1,895	34.2	+26.2	6.83
Married	89,612	25.7	714	12.9	-12.8	.80
Widowed	4,603	1.3	5	.1	- 1.2	.11
Divorced	4,096	1.1	68	1.2	+ .1	1.66

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
Female	142,735	40.9	2,843	49.4	+ 8.5	1.99
Single	24,344	7.0	1,534	27.7	+20.7	6.30
Married	90,260	25.9	1,090	19.7	- 6.2	1.21
Widowed	20,960	6.0	43	.8	- 5.2	.21
Divorced	7,171	2.1	164	3.0	+ .9	2.29
White:						
Male	106,545	30.6	2,395	43.2	+12.6	2.25
Single	21,277	6.1	1,688	30.4	+24.3	7.93
Married	78,108	22.4	641	11.6	-10.8	.83
Widowed	3,629	1.0	3	.1	- .9	.08
Divorced	3,531	1.0	63	1.1	+ .1	1.78
Female	121,711	35.0	2,497	45.0	+10.0	2.05
Single	18,921	5.4	1,341	24.2	+18.8	7.09
Married	78,440	22.5	966	17.4	- 5.1	1.23
Widowed	18,186	5.2	43	.8	- 4.4	.24
Divorced	6,164	1.8	147	2.7	+ .7	2.38

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
Negro:						
Male	19,054	5.5	182	3.3	- 2.2	.96
Single	6,333	1.8	130	2.3	+ .5	2.05
Married	11,218	3.2	47	.9	- 2.3	.42
Widowed	956	.3	2	.1	- .2	.21
Divorced	547	.2	3	.1	- .1	.55
Female	20,499	5.9	247	4.4	- 1.5	1.20
Single	5,304	1.5	142	2.6	+ 1.1	2.68
Married	11,503	3.3	90	1.6	- 1.7	.78
Widowed	2,701	.8	0	0.0	- .8	0.00
Divorced	991	.3	15	.3	0.0	1.51
Age by Sex by Race						
All Races:						
Total:						
16	5,763	1.65	3	.05	- 1.60	.05
17	5,591	1.60	81	1.46	- .14	1.45
18	5,018	1.44	806	14.54	+13.10	16.06
19	4,524	1.30	893	16.11	+14.81	19.74

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
20	4,430	1.27	547	9.87	+ 8.60	12.35
20-24	22,112	6.34	1,578	28.46	+22.12	7.14
25-29	20,049	5.75	772	13.92	+ 8.17	3.85
30-34	17,487	5.10	433	7.81	+ 2.80	2.48
35-39	17,134	4.91	301	5.43	+ .52	1.76
40-44	19,179	5.50	227	4.09	- 1.41	1.18
45-49	19,560	5.61	184	3.32	- 2.29	.94
50-54	19,253	5.52	124	2.24	- 3.28	.64
55-59	19,240	5.52	80	1.44	- 4.08	.41
60-64	21,235	6.09	35	.63	- 5.46	.16
65 +	60,415	17.32	14	.25	-17.07	.02
Male:						
16	2,946	.84	1	.02	- .82	.03
17	2,833	.81	26	.47	- .34	.92
18	2,483	.71	56	1.01	+ .30	2.26
19	2,090	.60	435	7.85	+ 7.25	20.81
20	1,992	.57	284	5.12	+ 4.55	14.26
20-24	10,324	2.96	854	15.40	+12.44	8.27
25-29	9,944	2.85	425	7.67	+ 4.82	4.27
30-34	8,594	2.46	193	3.48	+ 1.02	2.24
35-39	8,436	2.42	145	2.62	+ .20	1.72

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
40-44	9,134	2.62	85	1.53	- 1.09	.93
45-49	9,251	2.65	57	1.03	- 1.62	.62
50-54	8,803	2.52	45	.81	- 1.71	.51
55-59	8,273	2.37	39	.70	- 1.67	.47
60-64	9,109	2.61	16	.29	- 2.32	.17
65 +	27,799	7.97	9	.16	- 7.81	.03
Female:						
16	2,817	.81	2	.04	- .77	.07
17	2,758	.79	55	.99	+ .20	1.99
18	2,535	.73	441	7.95	+ 7.22	17.40
19	2,434	.70	458	8.26	+ 7.56	18.82
20	2,438	.70	263	4.74	+ 4.70	10.79
20-24	11,788	3.38	724	13.06	+ 9.68	6.14
25-29	10,105	2.90	347	6.26	+ 3.36	3.43
30-34	8,893	2.55	240	4.33	+ 1.78	2.70
35-39	8,698	2.49	156	2.81	+ .32	1.79
40-44	10,045	2.88	140	2.53	- .35	1.39
45-49	10,309	2.96	127	2.29	- .67	1.23
50-54	10,450	3.00	79	1.42	- 1.58	.76
55-59	10,967	3.14	41	.74	- 2.40	.37

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
60-64	12,126	3.48	16	.29	- 3.19	.13
65 +	32,616	9.35	5	.09	- 9.26	.02
White:						
Male:						
16	2,319	.66	1	.02	- .64	.04
17	2,212	.63	23	.41	- .23	1.04
18	1,854	.53	331	5.97	+ 5.44	17.85
19	1,604	.46	377	6.80	+ 6.34	23.50
20	1,539	.44	247	4.45	+ 4.01	16.05
20-24	8,145	2.33	751	13.55	+11.22	9.22
25-29	7,985	2.29	367	6.62	+ 4.33	4.60
30-34	6,747	1.93	172	3.10	+ 2.17	2.55
35-39	6,794	1.95	133	2.40	+ .45	1.96
40-44	7,587	2.17	78	1.41	- .56	1.03
45-49	7,868	2.26	53	.96	- 1.30	.67
50-54	7,508	2.15	43	.77	- 1.38	.57
55-59	7,072	2.03	38	.68	- 1.35	.54
60-64	8,096	2.32	16	.29	- 2.03	.20
65 +	26,121	7.49	9	.16	- 7.33	.03

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
Female:						
16	2,160	.62	2	.04	- .58	.09
17	2,129	.61	47	.85	+ .24	2.21
18	1,958	.56	403	7.27	+ 6.71	20.58
19	1,898	.54	399	7.20	+ 6.66	21.02
20	1,908	.55	219	3.95	+ 3.40	11.48
20-24	9,283	2.66	618	11.15	+ 8.49	6.66
25-29	8,035	2.30	282	5.09	+ 2.79	3.51
30-34	7,029	2.01	211	3.80	+ 1.79	3.00
35-39	6,872	1.97	141	2.54	+ .57	2.05
40-44	8,292	2.38	136	2.45	+ .07	1.64
45-49	8,878	2.55	120	2.16	- .39	1.35
50-54	8,966	2.57	71	1.28	- 1.29	.79
55-59	9,681	2.78	39	.70	- 2.70	.40
60-64	11,121	3.19	14	.25	- 2.94	.12
65 +	30,686	8.80	5	.09	- 8.71	.02
Negro:						
Male:						
16	617	.18	0	0.00	- .18	0.00
17	612	.17	1	.02	- .15	.16
18	618	.18	23	.41	+ .23	3.72

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
19	478	.14	27	.49	+ .35	5.65
20	442	.13	19	.34	+ .21	4.30
20-24	2,128	.61	59	1.06	+ .45	2.77
25-29	1,915	.55	43	.78	+ .23	2.24
30-34	1,796	.51	14	.25	- .26	.78
35-39	1,608	.46	6	.11	- .35	.37
40-44	1,513	.43	7	.13	- .30	.46
45-49	1,352	.39	1	.02	- .37	.07
50-54	1,272	.36	1	.02	- .34	.08
55-59	1,179	.34	0	0.00	- .34	0.00
60-64	989	.28	0	0.00	- .28	0.00
65 +	1,591	.46	0	0.00	- .46	0.00
Female:						
16	647	.18	0	0.00	- .18	0.00
17	614	.18	2	.04	- .14	.33
18	570	.16	27	.49	+ .33	4.74
19	528	.15	41	.74	+ .59	7.77
20	521	.15	30	.54	+ .39	5.76
20-24	2,426	.70	75	1.35	+ .65	3.09
25-29	2,006	.58	56	1.01	+ .53	2.79

TABLE 6 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
30-34	1,822	.52	23	.41	- .11	1.26
35-39	1,784	.51	11	.20	- .31	.62
40-44	1,714	.49	2	.04	- .45	.12
45-49	1,408	.40	4	.07	- .33	.28
50-54	1,460	.42	3	.05	- .37	.20
55-59	1,269	.36	0	0.00	- .36	0.00
60-64	961	.28	1	.02	- .26	.10
65 +	1,839	.53	0	0.00	- .53	0.00

Brevard Community College

Community data for Brevard Community College was obtained from census data for Brevard county. The college is serving 3.10% of the community, and a larger percentage of males (3.57%) than females (2.61%). Although the community is predominantly white (90.6%) a larger percentage of Negroes (4.38%) are in college than whites (2.68%). There is also a large percentage (13.71%) of the subgroup "Other than White or Negro" enrolled in college. White males and females have a negative differential, while Negro males and females have a positive differential.

Marital status tabulations indicate that all single subgroups have positive differentials and all widowed subgroups have negative differentials. Both white males and females that are married have negative differentials, while the opposite is true for married Negro males and females.

Cross-tabulations of subgroups by age indicates negative differentials for all subgroups of age 40 and over, and only 64 persons age 65 and over participate in college activities from a total population of 12,796 people. In general, male subgroups age 35 and over participate more than female subgroups of the same age. Negro subgroups have positive differentials over a much wider range of ages than white subgroups.

TABLE 7

BREVARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Population by Sex and Race						
Total	230,006	100.0	7,143	100.0	0.0	3.10
Male	115,218	50.1	4,124	57.7	+ 7.6	3.57
Female	114,788	49.9	3,002	42.0	- 7.9	2.61
White	208,369	90.6	5,594	78.3	-12.3	2.68
Negro	20,689	9.0	907	12.7	+ 3.7	4.38
Other	948	,4	k30	1.8	+ 1.4	13.71
Race by Sex						
White						
Male	104,565	45.5	3,202	44.8	- .7	3.06
Female	103,804	45.1	2,390	33.4	-11.7	2.30
Negro						
Male	10,228	4.4	530	7.4	+ 3.0	5.18
Female	10,461	4.5	374	5.2	+ .7	3.57

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Race by Sex (cont)						
Other						
Male	425	.2	76	1.1	+ .9	17.88
Female	523	.2	54	.8	+ .6	10.32
Marital Status by Race (14 years old and older)						
Total:						
Male	79,458	34.5	4,124	57.7	+23.2	5.19
Single	20,189	8.8	2,254	31.6	+22.8	11.16
Married	55,451	24.1	1,740	24.4	+ .3	3.13
Separated	1,096	.5	17	.2	- .3	1.55
Widowed	1,448	.6	12	.2	- .4	.82
Divorced	2,370	1.0	196	2.7	+ 1.7	8.27
Female	80,856	35.2	3,002	42.0	+ 6.8	3.71
Single	15,051	6.5	1,558	21.8	+15.3	10.35
Married	56,120	24.4	1,205	16.9	- 7.5	2.14
Separated	1,550	.7	48	.7	0.0	3.09
Widowed	6,221	2.7	44	.6	- 2.1	.70
Divorced	3,464	1.5	138	1.9	+ .4	3.98

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
White:						
Male	73,011	31.7	3,202	44.8	+13.1	4.38
Single	18,154	7.9	1,818	25.4	+17.5	10.01
Married	51,481	22.4	1,298	18.2	- 4.2	2.52
Separated	671	.3	11	.2	- .1	1.63
Widowed	1,177	.5	12	.2	- .3	1.01
Divorced	2,199	.9	61	.8	- .1	2.77
Female	73,930	32.1	2,390	33.4	+ 1.3	3.23
Single	13,376	5.8	1,303	18.2	+12.7	9.74
Married	51,862	22.5	896	12.5	-10.0	1.72
Separated	903	.4	34	.5	+ .1	3.76
Widowed	5,494	2.4	38	.5	- 1.9	.69
Divorced	3,198	1.4	117	1.6	+ .2	3.65
Negro:						
Male	6,158	2.7	530	7.4	+ 4.6	8.60
Single	1,924	.8	253	3.5	+ 2.7	13.14
Married	3,800	1.6	249	3.5	+ 1.9	6.55
Separated	422	.2	4	.1	- .1	.94
Widowed	266	.1	0	0.0	- .1	0.00
Divorced	168	.1	15	.2	+ .1	8.92

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Marital Status by Race (cont)						
Female	6,546	2.8	374	5.2	+ 2.4	5.71
Single	1,628	.7	184	2.6	+ 1.9	11.30
Married	3,948	1.7	161	2.2	+ .5	4.07
Separated	642	.3	12	.2	- .1	1.86
Widowed	714	.3	3	0.0	- .3	.42
Divorced	256	.1	11	.2	+ .1	4.29
Age by Sex by Race						
All Races:						
Total:						
16	4,798	2.08	3	.04	- 2.04	.06
17	4,374	1.90	77	1.07	- .83	1.76
18	3,733	1.62	1,014	14.19	+12.57	27.16
19	3,123	1.35	976	13.66	+12.31	31.25
20	2,961	1.28	585	8.18	+ 6.90	19.75
20-24	15,171	6.59	1,576	22.06	+15.47	10.38
25-29	16,611	7.22	874	12.23	+ 5.01	5.26
30-34	16,413	7.13	706	9.88	+ 2.75	4.30
35-39	17,055	7.41	576	8.06	+ .65	3.37
40-44	15,953	6.93	435	6.08	- .85	2.72
45-49	14,805	6.43	354	4.95	- 1.48	2.29

TABLE 7 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
50-54	11,375	4.94	267	3.73	- 1.21	2.34
55-59	7,763	3.37	146	2.04	- 1.33	1.88
60-64	6,146	2.67	46	.64	- 2.03	.74
65 +	12,796	5.56	64	.89	- 4.67	.50
Male:						
16	2,520	1.09	1	.01	- 1.08	.03
17	2,229	.96	29	.40	- .56	1.30
18	2,011	.87	465	6.50	+ 5.63	23.12
19	1,655	.71	551	7.71	+ 7.00	33.29
20	1,485	.64	345	4.82	+ 4.18	23.23
20-24	7,286	3.16	995	13.92	+10.76	13.65
25-29	7,838	3.40	565	7.90	+ 4.50	7.20
30-34	8,026	3.48	412	5.76	+ 2.28	5.13
35-39	8,620	3.74	316	4.42	+ .68	3.66
40-44	8,112	3.52	250	3.49	- .03	3.08
45-49	7,460	3.24	185	2.58	- .66	2.47
50-54	6,025	2.61	174	2.43	- .18	2.88
55-59	3,967	1.72	99	1.38	- .34	2.49
60-64	2,880	1.25	35	.48	- .77	1.21
65 +	5,619	2.44	30	.41	- 2.03	.53

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
Female:						
16	2,278	.99	2	.02	- .97	.08
17	2,145	.93	48	.67	- .26	2.23
18	1,722	.74	549	7.68	+ 6.94	31.88
19	1,468	.63	424	5.93	+ 5.30	28.88
20	1,476	.64	240	3.35	+ 2.71	16.26
20-24	7,885	3.42	581	8.13	+ 4.71	7.36
25-29	8,773	3.81	309	4.32	+ .51	3.52
30-34	8,387	3.64	294	4.11	+ .47	3.50
35-39	8,435	3.66	260	3.63	- .03	3.08
40-44	7,841	3.40	184	2.57	- .83	2.34
45-49	7,345	3.19	168	2.35	- .84	2.28
50-54	5,350	2.32	92	1.28	- 1.04	1.71
55-59	3,796	1.65	46	.64	- 1.01	1.21
60-64	3,266	1.41	11	.15	- 1.26	.33
65 +	7,177	3.12	24	.33	- 2.79	.33
White:						
Male:						
16	2,272	.98	1	.01	- .97	.04
17	2,032	.88	27	.37	- .51	1.32

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile Minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
18	1,848	.80	438	6.13	+ 5.33	23.70
19	1,506	.65	523	7.32	+ 6.67	49.52
20	1,359	.59	327	4.57	+ 3.98	24.06
20-24	6,579	2.85	807	11.29	+ 8.44	12.26
25-29	7,074	3.07	342	4.78	+ 1.71	4.83
30-34	7,279	3.16	268	3.75	+ .59	3.78
35-39	7,967	3.46	193	2.70	- .76	2.42
40-44	7,584	3.29	181	2.53	- .76	2.38
45-49	7,019	3.05	140	1.95	- 1.10	1.99
50-54	5,644	2.45	136	1.90	- .55	2.40
55-59	3,670	1.59	83	1.16	- .43	2.26
60-64	2,637	1.14	31	.43	- .71	1.17
65 +	5,166	2.24	20	.27	- 1.97	.38
Female:						
16	2,075	.90	2	.02	- .88	.09
17	1,923	.83	42	.58	- .25	2.18
18	1,528	.66	508	7.11	+ 6.45	33.24
19	1,279	.55	392	5.48	+ 4.93	30.64
20	1,292	.56	211	2.95	+ 2.39	16.33
20-24	6,948	3.02	481	6.93	+ 3.71	6.92

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
25-29	7,840	3.40	195	2.72	- .68	2.48
30-34	7,643	3.32	218	3.05	- .27	2.85
35-39	7,788	3.38	180	2.51	- .87	2.31
40-44	7,290	3.16	119	1.66	- 1.50	1.63
45-49	6,928	3.01	113	1.58	- 1.43	1.63
50-54	4,981	2.16	75	1.04	- 1.12	1.50
55-59	3,518	1.52	32	.44	- 1.08	.90
60-64	3,019	1.31	8	.11	- 1.20	.26
65 +	6,658	2.89	17	.23	- 2.63	.25
Negro:						
Male:						
16	244	.09	0	0.00	- .09	0.00
17	194	.08	1	.01	- .07	.51
18	157	.06	21	.29	+ .23	13.37
19	140	.06	19	.26	+ .20	13.57
20	123	.05	10	.13	+ .08	8.13
20-24	663	.28	92	1.28	+ 1.00	13.87
25-29	714	.31	140	1.95	+ 1.64	19.60
30-34	709	.30	88	1.23	+ .93	12.41
35-39	615	.26	71	.99	+ .73	11.54

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
40-44	502	.21	32	.44	+ .23	6.37
45-49	425	.18	26	.36	+ .18	6.11
50-54	372	.16	18	.25	+ .09	4.83
55-59	290	.12	10	.13	+ .01	3.44
60-64	238	.10	3	.04	- .06	1.26
65 +	427	.18	6	.08	- .10	1.40
Female:						
16	198	.08	0	0.00	- .08	0.00
17	217	.09	3	.04	- .05	1.38
18	189	.08	30	.41	+ .33	15.87
19	183	.07	26	.36	+ .29	14.20
20	182	.07	24	.33	+ .26	13.18
20-24	912	.39	66	.92	+ .53	7.23
25-29	868	.37	80	1.11	+ .74	9.21
30-34	687	.29	43	.60	+ .31	6.25
35-39	575	.24	46	.64	+ .40	8.00
40-44	499	.21	33	.46	+ .25	6.61
45-49	386	.16	25	.34	+ .18	6.47
50-54	355	.15	8	.11	- .04	2.25
55-59	272	.11	6	.08	- .03	2.20

TABLE 7 - Continued

	Community	Profile (% of Community)	College	Profile (% of College)	Differential (College Profile minus Community Profile)	Student Population as a % of Community Population
Age by Sex by Race (cont)						
60-64	243	.10	3	.04	- .06	1.23
65 +	505	.21	4	.05	- .16	.79

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION OF DATA

Differentials

One part of the problem for this study was determining the extent to which selected community colleges are serving a cross-section of their respective communities. By subtracting the percentage of each subgroup in the community from the percentage of the subgroup in the college, a variable called the differential was created, which serves as an indicator of the degree the colleges are serving a cross-section of the community. The tables and discussion which follow present an analysis of the differentials for each subgroup and each college.

The subgroups of sex indicate that males have a positive differential for all seven colleges ranging from + 1.0 to + 13.2, and females have negative differentials with the same range for all seven colleges. Seminole has the largest imbalance of sexes, and Palm Beach is serving more of a cross-section of sexes.

With the exception of Florida Keys, the colleges have positive differentials for whites, and all colleges except

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF DIFFERENTIALS

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Population by Sex and Race							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	+ 4.0	+13.2	+ 7.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.8	+ 1.0	+ 7.6
Female	- 4.0	-13.2	- 7.2	- 1.3	- 5.2	- 1.0	- 7.9
White	+ 4.9	+ 8.0	+10.7	+ 2.1	-31.8	+ 6.2	-12.3
Negro	- 6.5	-10.7	-10.5	- 4.9	- 1.4	- 9.8	+ 3.7
Other	+ 1.6	+ 2.7	- .2	+ 1.0	+ 8.5	+ 3.6	+ 1.4
Race by Sex							
White							
Male	+ 6.4	+16.0	+ 9.7	+ 3.0	- 2.5	+ 4.2	- .7
Female	- 1.6	- 7.9	- 4.5	- 1.0	-11.3	+ 2.0	-11.7
Negro							
Male	- 3.9	- 4.8	- 5.5	- 3.1	- .9	- 5.2	+ 3.0
Female	- 2.5	- 5.9	- 5.0	- 1.8	- .5	- 4.6	+ .7

TABLE 8 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Race by Sex (Cont)							
Other							
Male	+ 1.41	+ 1.9	- .2	+ .3	+ 4.3	+ 2.0	+ .9
Female	+ .18	- .8	0.0	+ .6	+ 4.2	+ 1.6	+ .6
Veteran Status 16 years old and older							
Total Civilian Male			+27.8	+13.9		+14.3	
Veteran			+ 9.4	+ 3.2		- 6.0	
Non-veteran			+15.2	+ 9.3		+20.4	
Marital Status by Race 14 years old and older							
Total:							
Male	+16.2		+18.0		+15.0	+12.6	+23.2
Single	+30.7		+22.1		+17.1	+26.2	+22.8
Married	-13.6		- 3.2		- 3.4	-12.8	+ .3
Separated	- .4		- .6		+ .3		- .3
Widowed	- 1.4		- .9		- .5	- 1.2	- .4
Divorced	- .4		0.0		+ 1.3	+ .1	+ 1.7

TABLE 8 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Marital Status by Race (cont)							
Female	+ 7.7		+ 3.8		+ 5.8	+ 8.5	+ 6.8
Single	+23.6		+15.8		+10.4	+20.7	+15.3
Married	-11.9		- 8.4		- 6.0	- 6.2	- 7.5
Separated	+ .2		- .7		+ .3		0.0
Widowed	- 5.1		- 4.1		- .8	- 5.2	- 2.1
Divorced	+ 1.1		+ .4		- .3	+ .9	+ .4
White:							
Male	+14.9		+20.0		+ 8.6	+12.6	+13.1
Single	+26.7		+21.0		+14.0	+24.3	+17.5
Married	-11.4		- .9		- 4.7	-10.8	- 4.2
Separated	0.0		- .1		+ .5		- .1
Widowed	- 1.0		- .5		+ .3	- .9	- .3
Divorced	+ .6		+ .2		- 1.3	+ .1	- .1
Female	+ 8.1		+ 5.2		- 1.1	+10.0	+ 1.3
Single	+19.0		+13.6		+ 7.6	+18.8	+12.7
Married	-10.0		- 6.0		- 7.9	- 5.1	-10.0
Separated	+ .6		- .1		+ .2		+ .1
Widowed	- 3.9		- 2.8		- .9	- 4.4	- 1.9
Divorced	+ .9		+ .4		- .1	+ .7	+ .2

TABLE 8 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Marital Status by Race (cont)							
Negro:							
Male	- .2		- 1.9		+ .4	- 2.2	+ 4.6
Single	+ 2.7		+ .9		+ .7	+ .5	+ 2.7
Married	- 2.3		- 2.2		- .3	- 2.3	+ 1.9
Separated	- .3		- .5		- .2		- .1
Widowed	- .4		- .4		0.0	- .2	- .1
Divorced	- .1		- .1		0.0	- .1	+ .1
Female	+ 1.5		- 1.4		+ .6	- 1.5	+ 2.4
Single	+ 4.5		+ 2.0		+ .7	+ 1.1	+ 1.9
Married	- 2.0		- 2.2		+ .3	- 1.7	+ .5
Separated	- .4		- .5		+ .1		- .1
Widowed	- 1.3		- 1.2		- .2	- .8	- .3
Divorced	+ .2		- .1		- .1	0.0	+ .1
Age by Sex by Race							
All Races:							
Total:							
16	- 1.85	- 1.97	- 1.94	- 1.30	- 1.36	- 1.60	- 2.04
17	- .07	+ .09	- .71	+ 1.33	- .05	- .14	- .83
18	+22.94	+13.60	+12.04	+14.34	_ 8.88	+13.10	+12.57
19	+18.63	+18.07	+12.58	+13.31	+ 6.72	+14.81	+12.31
20	+ 9.68	+ 9.20	+ 7.15	+ 6.50	+ 4.22	+ 8.60	+ 6.90

TABLE 8 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Age by Sex by Race (cont).							
20-24	+22.66	+22.11	+17.82	+15.78	+12.78	+22.12	+15.47
25-29	+ 4.12	+ 6.35	+ 8.47	+ 7.96	+ 8.92	+ 8.17	+ 5.01
30-34	+ .81	+ .29	+ 2.43	+ 2.63	+ 5.18	+ 2.80	+ 2.75
35-39	- 1.07	- 1.35	- .08	+ 1.17	+ .58	+ .52	+ .65
40-44	- 3.01	- 2.20	- 2.48	- .99	- .71	- 1.41	- .85
45-49	- 3.48	- 3.20	- 3.85	- .83	- 2.09	- 2.29	- 1.48
50-54	- 4.42	- 3.07	- 3.74	- 1.26	- 3.00	- 3.28	- 1.21
55-59	- 5.26	- 3.18	- 3.81	- 2.74	- 3.15	- 4.08	- 1.33
60-64	- 6.30	- 3.70	- 3.43	- 7.08	- 4.58	- 5.46	- 2.03
65 +	-15.53	- 8.82	- 7.27	-18.40	- 1.90	-17.07	- 4.67
Male:							
16	- .96	- 1.00	- .98	- .73	- .72	- .82	- 1.08
17	- .04	- .32	- .58	+ .04	- .18	- .34	- .56
18	+10.27	+ 7.30	+ 5.61	+ 7.35	+ 3.89	+ .30	+ 5.63
19	+10.41	+11.07	+ 6.42	+ 6.43	+ 3.28	+ 7.25	+ 7.00
20	+ 5.75	+18.42	+ 4.25	+ 3.82	+ 2.52	+ 4.55	+ 4.18
20-24	+14.81	+11.99	+11.56	+ 9.22	+ 8.08	+12.54	+10.76
25-29	+ 3.19	+ 6.10	+ 6.77	+ 5.15	+ 7.37	+ 4.82	+ 4.50
30-34	+ .26	+ 1.11	+ 1.95	+ 1.20	+ 2.41	+ 1.02	+ 2.28
35-39	- .69	- .24	+ .35	+ .02	+ .73	+ .20	+ .68
40-44	- 1.81	- .89	- .95	- 1.05	+ .23	- 1.09	- .03
45-49	- .91	- 1.58	- 2.02	- .91	- .91	- 1.62	- .66
50-54	- 2.18	- 1.59	- 1.83	- .51	- 1.49	- 1.71	- .18

TABLE 8 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Age by Sex by Race (cont)							
55-59	- 2.50	- 1.39	- 1.77	- .72	- 1.40	- 1.67	- .34
60-64	- 3.00	- 1.69	- 1.55	- 2.85	- 2.30	- 2.32	- .77
65 +	- 7.69	- 3.92	- 2.90	- 9.31	- 2.36	- 7.81	- 2.03
Female:							
16	- .89	- .97	- .95	- .58	- .64	- .77	- .97
17	- .03	+ .41	- .13	+ 1.28	+ .13	+ .20	- .26
18	+12.67	+ 6.30	+ 6.40	+ 6.98	+ 5.00	+ 7.22	+ 6.94
19	+ 8.32	+ 7.01	+ 6.16	+ 6.87	+ 3.43	+ 7.56	+ 5.30
20	+ 3.94	+ 2.54	+ 2.90	+ 2.68	+ 1.70	+ 4.70	+ 2.71
20-24	+ 7.85	+ 4.94	+ 6.15	+ 6.55	+ 4.71	+ 9.68	+ 4.71
25-29	+ .92	+ .26	+ 1.70	+ 2.82	+ 1.54	+ 3.36	+ .51
30-34	+ .55	+ .82	+ .47	+ 1.43	+ 2.77	+ 1.78	+ .47
35-39	- .39	- 1.10	- .47	+ 1.17	- .15	+ .32	- .03
40-44	- 1.19	- 1.27	- 1.52	+ .07	- .94	- .35	- .83
45-49	- 2.56	- 1.62	- 1.82	+ .08	- 1.18	- .67	- .84
50-54	- 2.25	- 1.47	- 1.90	- .75	- 1.51	- 1.58	- 1.04
55-59	- 2.77	- 1.80	- 2.04	- 2.01	- 1.46	- 2.40	- 1.01
60-64	- 3.30	- 2.01	- 1.87	- 4.40	- 2.28	- 3.19	- 1.26
65 +	- 7.84	- 4.91	- 4.45	- 9.10	- 1.98	- 9.26	- 2.79

TABLE 8 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
White:							
Male:							
16	- .70	- .80	- .73	- .62	- .65	- .64	- .97
17	+ .02	- .15	- .41	+ .03	- .31	- .22	- .51
18	+ 9.62	+ 6.86	+ 5.06	+ 7.03	+ 3.76	+ 5.44	+ 5.33
19	+ 9.38	+10.25	+ 5.83	+ 6.08	+ 2.70	+ 6.34	+ 6.67
20	+ 5.20	+ 6.25	+ 3.90	+ 3.62	+ 2.02	+ 4.01	+ 3.98
20-24	+11.70	+16.10	+10.84	+ 8.86	+ 6.31	+11.22	+ 8.44
25-29	+ 2.65	+ 5.72	+ 6.43	+ 5.12	+ 5.55	+ 4.33	+ 1.71
30-34	+ .03	+ 1.03	+ 2.09	+ 1.32	+ 1.99	+ 2.17	+ .59
35-39	- .31	- .17	+ .60	+ .14	+ .07	+ .45	- .76
40-44	- 1.48	- .69	- .58	- .88	0.00	- .56	- .76
45-49	- 1.60	- 1.33	- 1.59	- .72	- .97	- 1.30	- 1.10
50-54	- 1.70	- 1.23	- 1.35	- .32	- 1.30	- 1.38	- .55
55-59	- 2.01	- 1.12	- 1.32	- .58	- 1.60	- 1.35	- .43
60-64	- 2.54	- 1.35	- 1.18	- 2.73	- 2.18	- 2.03	- .71
65 +	- 6.70	- 3.50	- 2.19	- 9.48	- 3.80	- 7.33	- 1.97
Female:							
16	- .60	- .77	- .69	- .47	- .55	- .58	- .88
17	+ .06	+ .59	- .01	+ 1.19	+ .12	+ .24	- .25
18	+ 9.87	+ 5.63	+ 5.18	+ 6.16	+ 3.31	+ 6.71	+ 6.45
19	+ 6.92	+ 6.32	+ 5.09	+ 6.16	+ 2.93	+ 6.66	+ 4.93
20	+ 3.00	+ 2.29	+ 2.47	+ 2.36	+ 1.38	+ 3.40	+ 2.39

TABLE 8 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Age by Sex by Race (cont)							
20-24	+ 6.25	+ 4.55	+ 5.42	+ 6.02	+ 3.41	+ 8.49	+ 3.71
25-29	+ .43	+ .40	- 1.71	+ 2.71	+ .96	+ 2.79	- .68
30-34	+ .20	- .71	+ .58	+ 1.58	+ 1.80	+ 1.79	- .27
35-39	+ .06	- .90	- .22	+ 1.25	- .69	+ .57	- .87
40-44	- .69	- .94	- 1.10	+ .13	- 1.15	+ .07	- 1.50
45-49	- 1.13	- 1.20	- 1.39	+ .14	- 1.24	- .39	- 1.43
50-54	- 1.76	- 1.12	- 1.42	- .67	- 1.86	- 1.29	- 1.12
55-59	- 2.34	- 1.40	- 1.55	- 1.92	- 1.49	- 2.70	- 1.08
60-64	- 2.82	- 1.60	- 1.44	- 4.20	- 2.25	- 2.94	- 1.20
65 +	- 6.65	- 4.77	- 3.45	- 9.18	- 2.46	- 8.71	- 2.63
Negro:							
Male:							
16	- .26	- .20	- .24	- .10	- .06	- .18	- .09
17	- .06	- .20	- .15	- .01	- .06	- .15	- .07
18	+ .59	+ .23	+ .56	+ .32	+ .03	+ .23	+ .23
19	+ .84	+ .70	+ .59	+ .24	+ .21	+ .35	+ .20
20	+ .27	+ .19	+ .36	+ .13	+ .34	+ .21	+ .08
20-24	+ 2.23	+ .50	+ .78	+ .12	+ .65	+ .45	+ 1.00
25-29	+ .34	+ .10	+ .35	- .11	+ .62	+ .23	+ 1.64
30-34	+ .17	- .04	- .10	- .18	- .07	- .26	+ .93
35-39	- .37	- .15	- .24	- .22	- .08	- .35	+ .73
40-44	- .33	- .28	- .37	- .23	+ .08	- .30	+ .23

TABLE 8 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
45-49	- .30	- .36	- .43	- .20	- .21	- .37	+ .18
50-54	- .48	- .35	- .48	- .18	- .34	+ .34	+ .09
55-59	- .49	- .34	- .45	- .17	- .10	- .34	+ .01
60-64	- .45	- .34	- .37	- .15	- .12	- .28	- .06
65 +	- .98	- .70	- .71	- .27	- .21	- .46	- .10
Female:							
16	- .29	- .20	- .26	- .11	- .09	- .18	- .08
17	- .09	- .18	- .12	+ .01	- .08	- .14	- .05
18	+ 2.89	+ .60	+ 1.22	+ .74	+ .61	+ .33	+ .33
19	+ 1.40	+ .60	+ 1.02	+ .54	+ .22	+ .59	+ .29
20	+ .88	+ .09	+ .42	+ .17	- .07	+ .39	+ .26
20-24	+ 1.35	+ .17	+ .83	+ .28	+ .37	+ .65	+ .53
25-29	+ .30	- .21	- .02	+ .02	+ .10	+ .53	+ .74
30-34	+ .36	- .10	- .09	- .25	+ .48	- .11	+ .31
35-39	- .31	- .29	- .19	- .20	+ .10	- .31	+ .40
40-44	- .50	- .47	- .41	- .16	- .05	- .45	+ .25
45-49	- .45	- .45	- .42	- .20	- .11	- .33	+ .18
50-54	- .49	- .38	- .48	- .17	- .13	- .37	- .04
55-59	- .42	- .43	- .50	- .15	- .16	- .36	- .03
60-64	- .49	- .40	- .42	- .13	- .12	- .26	- .06
65 +	- 1.18	- .89	- .98	- .24	- .27	- .53	- .16

Brevard have negative differentials for Negroes. The rather large negative differential for whites at Florida Keys (-13.8) becomes less significant when consideration is given to the large percentage of whites in the community (90.7%). For the subgroup "Other than White or Negro" the differentials are all positive, with the exception of Florida Community College, and that negative differential is only - .2.

Five of the 7 colleges have positive differentials for white males, and 6 have negative differentials for white females and Negro males and females. Both males and females in the subgroup "Other than White or Negro" are highly represented with only one negative differential for each sex.

Although only 3 colleges had data on Veteran Status in the student record files, there appears to be a wide range of differentials. Edison and Florida Community College appear to be serving a higher percentage of veterans than are in the community, while Palm Beach is serving a much lower percentage (differential of - 6.0).

The five colleges that had data on marital status indicate that they do not come close to serving cross-sections of the community. For the total community single males and single females have large positive differentials ranging from + 10.4 for Florida Keys to + 30.7 for Central Florida, and those of single males are higher than those of single females.

Differentials for separated males and females are low and both plus and minus. Both married males and females are under-represented on campus, with the exception of Brevard with a small positive differential (+ .3). Widowed persons of both sexes are also under-represented in all colleges. Divorced persons had negative differentials in only one college for males and one for females.

The analysis of the marital status for whites is the same as that for the total community, but for Negroes there are some differences. Although single male and female Negroes have positive differentials the magnitude of the differential is small. Also, the magnitude for single females is higher than for single males. Widowed Negroes of both sexes are again under-represented in all colleges, and there are more negative differentials for divorced Negroes than divorced whites.

The subgroups by age indicate some consistent, and possibly expected, results. For the communities as a whole all colleges had negative differentials for age 16, but 2 colleges (Seminole and Edison) had positive differentials for all age 17. From ages 18 through 34 the subgroups had positive differentials for all colleges. Although these results might be expected, the magnitude of the differentials (+ 22.94 for Central Florida, age 18) may be surprising.

Also of interest is the fact that the differential is larger for the age group 20-24 years than for ages 18 and 19 years. The age group of 35-39 had a mixture of differentials, and all age groups above 39 years had negative differentials. The magnitude of the negative differential increases with age groups and becomes large for the age group 65 and over (- 18.40 for Edison).

The same observations for the total community also apply to the tabulations by sex, and by race with 1 additional observation. In general, the magnitude of the negative differential for the older age groups (40 and above) is larger for females than for males.

Student Population as a Percentage of Community Population

The second part of the objective of this study was to determine whether or not the percentage participation of various subcultures is above or below the percentage participation for the total community. The tables that follow present a summary of student population as a percentage of community population for each subculture for each college. By comparing each subculture percentage with the percentage for the total community (first line of tables) it is possible to determine whether the subculture is over or under-represented in each college.

Analysis of subgroups by sex indicates higher percentage figures for males in each college than the percentage for the total community's participation. The opposite is true for each college for females.

The subgroups of race show that 5 of the 7 colleges have a higher percentage of whites participating than the percentage for the community. Only Florida Keys Community College and Brevard Community College show whites as being under-represented. Negroes are under-represented in all colleges except Brevard, and 4 of the colleges have percentage participation figures less than half of the figure for whites and for the total community. In all colleges except Florida Community College the subgroup

TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF STUDENT POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY POPULATION

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Population by Sex and Race							
Total	1.47	3.04	1.85	1.60	1.94	1.59	3.10
Male	1.59	3.87	2.12	1.64	2.05	1.62	3.57
Female	1.36	2.27	1.59	1.56	1.72	1.56	2.61
White	1.57	3.34	2.10	1.63	1.65	1.71	2.68
Negro	1.06	1.11	.98	.76	1.61	.70	4.38
Other	18.31	39.67	1.25	6.84	14.84	17.29	13.71
Race by Sex							
White							
Male	1.73	4.24	2.32	1.71	1.85	1.76	3.06
Female	1.41	2.47	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.66	2.30
Negro							
Male	.93	1.21	.88	.54	1.54	.61	5.18
Female	1.16	1.02	1.07	.98	1.69	.79	3.57

TABLE 9 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Race by Sex (cont)							
Other							
Male	34.92	56.67	.84	5.57	13.42	20.10	17.88
Female	5.06	23.40	1.16	8.26	16.67	14.75	10.32
Veteran Status (16 years old and older)							
Total Civilian Male			3.64	2.21		2.26	
Veteran			3.05	1.93		.95	
Non-veteran			3.85	2.32		3.26	
Marital Status by Race (14 years old and older)							
Total:							
Male	2.14		2.79		2.65	2.14	5.19
Single	7.33		5.96		4.73	6.83	11.16
Married	.69		1.58		1.70	.80	3.13
Separated	.76		.52		2.82		1.55
Widowed	0.00		.10		2.82	.11	.82
Divorced	2.04		1.79		.36	1.66	8.27
Female	1.76		2.03		2.27	1.99	3.71

TABLE 9 - Continued

Marital Status by Race (cont)	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Single	6.53		5.81		6.32	6.30	10.35
Married	.79		1.18		1.49	1.21	2.14
Separated	1.83		.88		2.81		3.09
Widowed	.12		.22		1.49	.21	.70
Divorced	2.64		2.19		1.54	2.29	3.98
White:							
Male	2.24		3.16		2.93	2.25	4.38
Single	8.69		6.85		4.51	7.93	10.01
Married	.69		1.76		1.58	.83	2.52
Separated	1.14		1.24		3.96		1.63
Widowed	0.00		.18		2.52	.08	1.01
Divorced	2.22		2.08		.25	1.78	2.77
Female	1.85		2.18		1.88	2.05	3.23
Single	7.35		6.74		5.69	7.09	9.74
Married	.79		1.25		1.29	1.23	1.72
Separated	3.95		1.48		2.79		3.76
Widowed	.12		.26		1.35	.24	.69
Divorced	2.61		2.32		1.72	2.38	3.65

TABLE 9 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Marital Status by Race (cont)							
Negro:							
Male	1.45		1.34		2.23	.96	8.60
Single	3.22		2.61		3.08	2.05	13.14
Married	.61		.78		1.58	.42	6.55
Separated	.46		.08		0.00		.94
Widowed	0.00		0.00		1.75	.21	0.00
Divorced	1.10		.65		2.04	.55	8.92
Female	1.73		1.54		2.40	1.20	5.71
Single	4.39		3.61		3.82	2.68	11.30
Married	.79		.92		2.23	.78	4.07
Separated	.68		.58		2.86		1.86
Widowed	.14		.12		1.06	0.00	.42
Divorced	2.85		1.66		0.00	1.51	4.29
Age by Sex by Race							
All Races:							
Total:							
16	.10	0.00	.02	.23	0.00	.05	.06
17	1.42	3.17	1.16	3.04	1.87	1.45	1.76
18	24.09	29.05	13.95	19.81	12.89	16.06	27.16
19	19.79	44.42	13.94	20.55	8.23	19.74	31.25
20	13.41	27.10	8.08	11.77	4.58	12.35	19.75

TABLE 9 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Age by Sex by Race (cont)							
20-24	7.36	14.20	5.26	6.61	3.84	7.14	10.38
25-29	2.62	6.04	4.16	4.13	4.32	3.85	5.26
30-34	1.72	3.19	2.61	2.55	3.54	2.48	4.30
35-39	1.13	2.36	1.82	2.04	2.16	1.76	3.37
40-44	.64	1.97	1.10	1.28	1.70	1.18	2.72
45-49	.52	1.50	.67	1.34	1.19	.94	2.39
50-54	.32	1.24	.54	1.24	.83	.64	2.34
55-59	.14	.78	.26	.93	.70	.41	1.88
60-64	.04	.15	.13	.26	.08	.16	.73
65 +	0.00	.19	.04	.15	1.51	.02	.50
Male:							
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	.14	0.00	.03	.03
17	1.41	2.08	.74	1.70	1.42	.92	1.30
18	22.04	32.49	12.76	19.74	10.32	2.26	23.12
19	27.15	53.11	13.07	21.64	6.82	20.81	33.29
20	18.27	41.88	8.21	15.19	4.21	14.26	23.23
20-24	10.12	22.73	5.88	8.10	3.74	8.27	13.65
25-29	3.34	9.19	5.63	4.96	5.65	4.27	7.20
30-34	1.64	4.24	3.11	2.47	3.30	2.24	5.13
35-39	1.00	2.79	2.09	1.61	2.47	1.72	3.66
40-44	.40	2.12	1.23	.90	2.10	.93	3.08
45-49	.59	1.48	.56	1.00	1.28	.62	2.47

TABLE 9 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Age by Sex by Race (cont)							
50-54	.23	1.13	.51	1.28	.77	.51	2.88
55-59	.08	.95	.29	1.19	.56	.47	2.49
60-64	0.00	.07	.13	.41	.08	.17	1.21
65 +	0.00	.30	.04	.17	.88	.03	.53
Female:							
16	.19	0.00	.04	.32	0.00	.07	.08
17	1.43	4.34	1.58	4.43	2.34	1.99	2.23
18	26.07	25.96	15.20	19.88	16.34	17.40	31.88
19	17.86	35.52	15.02	19.63	10.62	18.82	28.88
20	9.87	15.08	7.90	9.09	5.43	10.79	16.26
20-24	5.14	7.49	4.50	5.39	4.03	6.14	7.36
25-29	1.97	3.27	2.76	3.34	2.82	3.43	3.52
30-34	1.80	2.23	2.13	2.63	3.81	2.70	3.50
35-39	1.24	1.96	1.57	2.47	1.83	1.79	3.08
40-44	.85	1.83	.97	1.64	1.27	1.39	2.34
45-49	.49	1.52	.78	1.64	1.11	1.23	2.28
50-54	.39	1.35	.56	1.21	.89	.76	1.71
55-59	.19	.63	.24	.74	.83	.37	1.21
60-64	.08	.22	.13	.13	.08	.13	.33
65 +	0.00	.09	.02	.12	1.03	.02	.33

TABLE 9 - Continued

	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
Age by Sex by Race (cont)							
White:							
Male:							
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	.16	0.00	.04	.04
17	1.53	2.47	.78	1.66	.95	1.04	1.32
18	28.71	39.00	14.58	21.53	10.78	17.85	23.70
19	34.19	63.72	14.34	23.12	6.27	23.50	49.52
20	21.90	51.21	8.88	16.49	3.91	16.05	24.06
20-24	10.42	25.33	6.35	8.80	3.47	9.22	12.26
25-29	3.45	9.54	6.17	5.41	4.99	4.60	4.82
30-34	1.49	4.30	3.52	2.71	3.20	2.55	3.78
35-39	1.21	2.85	2.36	1.72	2.00	1.96	2.42
40-44	.39	2.23	1.39	.95	1.94	1.03	2.38
45-49	.33	1.55	.61	1.09	1.17	.67	1.99
50-54	.28	1.32	.62	1.38	.83	.57	2.40
55-59	.09	1.00	.37	1.24	.52	.54	2.26
60-64	0.00	.08	.15	.41	.08	.20	1.17
65 +	0.00	.10	.04	.10	.14	.03	.38
Female:							
16	.27	0.00	.05	.38	0.00	.09	.09
17	1.60	5.48	1.81	4.60	2.37	2.21	2.18
18	28.23	29.36	16.38	20.22	12.74	20.58	33.24
19	20.59	40.94	16.24	9.30	10.14	21.02	30.64
20	10.42	16.95	8.82	9.39	5.05	11.48	16.33

TABLE 9 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
20-24	5.39	7.95	4.79	5.64	3.60	6.66	6.92
25-29	1.75	3.44	3.00	3.54	2.55	3.51	2.48
30-34	1.63	2.23	2.32	2.91	3.29	3.00	2.85
35-39	1.43	2.01	1.66	2.66	1.43	2.05	2.31
40-44	1.00	2.02	1.04	1.69	1.02	1.64	1.63
45-49	.74	1.72	.83	1.69	.98	1.35	1.63
50-54	.41	1.50	.61	1.23	.52	.79	1.50
55-59	.18	.72	.26	.74	.72	.40	.90
60-64	.10	.27	.15	.13	0.00	.12	.26
65 +	0.00	.07	.02	.07	.24	.02	.25
Negro:							
Male:							
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	1.14	0.00	.63	1.36	0.00	.16	.51
18	5.50	7.69	6.64	7.91	2.78	3.72	13.37
19	8.47	16.79	7.60	8.08	6.67	5.65	13.57
20	4.65	7.69	5.13	5.00	6.17	4.30	8.13
20-24	7.05	6.52	3.58	2.22	4.36	2.77	13.87
25-29	2.42	4.00	3.08	1.00	6.57	2.24	19.60
30-34	2.07	2.68	1.49	.61	1.41	.78	12.41
35-39	.22	1.53	.92	.22	1.07	.37	11.54
40-44	.43	.66	.53	0.00	2.75	.46	6.37
45-49	.46	0.00	.28	0.00	0.00	.07	6.11

TABLE 9 - Continued

Age by Sex by Race (cont)	Central Florida	Seminole	FCC, Jax.	Edison	Florida Keys	Palm Beach	Brevard
50-54	0.00	0.00	.07	0.00	0.00	.08	4.83
55-59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.44
60-64	0.00	0.00	.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26
65 +	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40
Female:							
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	1.03	.54	.91	1.94	0.00	.33	1.38
18	20.74	12.99	11.83	17.16	17.95	4.74	15.87
19	11.06	15.57	10.90	11.40	7.89	7.77	14.20
20	8.12	5.08	5.31	4.86	0.00	5.76	13.18
20-24	3.97	3.96	3.50	2.83	4.22	3.09	7.83
25-29	2.17	1.46	1.78	1.68	2.58	2.79	9.21
30-34	2.40	2.30	1.61	.20	6.48	1.26	6.25
35-39	.68	.87	1.28	.43	3.06	.62	8.00
40-44	.31	0.00	.73	.50	1.50	.12	6.61
45-49	.34	0.00	.60	0.00	.90	.28	6.47
50-54	.32	.28	.36	0.00	.82	.20	2.25
55-59	.20	0.00	.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20
60-64	0.00	0.00	.08	0.00	0.00	.10	1.23
65 +	0.00	0.00	.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	.79

"Other than White or Negro" reveals a substantially high participation figure with Seminole showing a figure of 39.67%. Although the total number of people in this category is small, an unusually large percentage of them are in college.

White males have higher percentage figures than the total community percentage figures for all colleges except Florida Keys. White females and Negro males and females have lower figures in 6 of the 7 colleges. It appears that Brevard is the only college that is serving higher percentages of Negroes than the percentage for the total community. The high participation figures for "Other than White or Negro" remain high for both males and females, with the exception of Florida Community College, which has low figures for both sexes.

The data on Veteran Status is incomplete, but does indicate that 1 of the 3 colleges is serving a small percentage of veterans (.95%). The other 2 colleges have higher participation figures for veterans than for the total community.

Analysis of marital status shows that single males and females (whites and Negroes) are participating more than the percentage of the total community. The opposite is true for married males and females in 4 of the 5 colleges reporting. Brevard has high percentages of Negroes in all categories, except separated and widowed. Divorced males and females have higher percentages than for the total community in 4 of the 5 colleges. However, divorced Negro males and females have lower participation figures in 3 of the 5 colleges.

Analysis of the cross-tabulations by age indicate results similar to those of the analysis of differentials. Some colleges are serving persons age 16, but the percentage remains low. At age 17, 2 of the 7 colleges show higher participation figures than for the total community's percentage participation. The age groups between age 18 and age 34 show participation figures higher than for the total community. However, the figures for ages 18, 19, and 20 may not be as high as expected with only 2 percentages higher than 30.00. This means that in most cases less than 30% of the students in those age groups with legal residence in the college communities are actually enrolled in the college.

Beyond age 40 the percentage figures are all below the percentages for the total community, and the percentage generally decreases with increasing age. One of the colleges apparently encourages some senior citizen (age 65+) participation, but 6 of the colleges have less than .50% of their community's elderly enrolled in college activities.

The same general analysis holds true for age groups of whites, but the difference for Negroes are more significant. Not only are the percentage figures lower in general, but many of the figures drop to zero in the older age groups. Only Brevard and Florida Community College are serving Negroes age 65 and over, and the figure for Florida Community College is negligible.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS

Concept of the Study

This study compared community college student characteristics with community college district populations in order to determine whether or not certain subgroups were proportionally represented in the college. In order to accomplish this objective, 2 variables were calculated, a differential and the percentage participation for each subgroup. The differential, calculated by subtracting the community profile percentage from the college profile percentage, served as an indicator of how well a college was serving a cross-section of the community, and the student population as a percentage of community population served as an indicator of the magnitude of participation of each subculture. By comparing the percentage participation figure for each subculture to the percentage figure for the total community's participation a determination was made of which subcultures were disprotionally represented.

A sample of 7 Florida community colleges and their districts were analyzed and presented in Chapter II. The 2 calculated variables (differentials and percentage participation) were summarized and discussed in Chapter III. The following section draws together the analyses of the 2 variables and formulates conclusions.

Conclusions

In order to bring closure to the analyses, certain guidelines were established. First, a subgroup was considered under-represented if 5 of the 7 colleges show negative differentials and 5 of the percentage participation variables were smaller for the subgroup than for the total community. In the subgroups of marital status, where only 5 colleges reported data, 4 of the 5 colleges must have had variables as described above.

A subgroup was considered over-represented if 5 of the differentials were positive and 5 of the percentage participation variables were larger for the subgroup than for the total community. Again, for the subgroups of marital status, 4 of the 5 colleges must have had variables as described above.

The reader is cautioned that this study is descriptive only, and the terms over or under-represented should not imply values. These terms are used only to classify the results in relation to the observations, and should not imply that any result is desirable or undesirable. The reader is also cautioned that the conclusions are applicable to the data studied, and do not describe any particular college, nor do the generalizations extend beyond the colleges studied.

According to the guidelines described above, the following subgroups are classified as over or under-represented:

Over-represented:

(1) Males. Differentials for all colleges were positive ranging from + 1.0 to + 13.2, and all percentage participation figures were above those for the total community.

(2) Whites. Differentials were positive for 5 of the 7 colleges, and 5 of the participation figures were above the total community's participation.

(3) White Males. Five of the colleges have positive differentials with 1 as high as + 16.0. Five participation percentages are also in the high category.

(4) Other than White or Negro. Six colleges are serving a higher profile percentage than the profile percentage in the community, and 6 of the participation figures are higher than

those for the total community. The range of participation percentages is greater for this group than for any other subgroup (1.25 to 39.67), with 5 of the figures above 10.00. The same general analysis is true for both males and females in this category.

(5) Single Persons, Male and Female, White and Negro. All 5 colleges reporting data for marital status showed positive differentials and participation percentages above those for the total community. The magnitude of the variables are relatively high for all of these subgroups.

(6) Divorced Persons, White Males and Females. The subgroup of divorced persons showed positive differentials and high participation figures for white males and females, but not for Negroes.

(7) Age Groups Between 18 and 34 years. As might be expected for the total community these age groups have positive differentials and high participation percentages for all 7 colleges. The same analysis is true for white males and females, but for Negro males and females the

age group 30-34 years should not be included. It appears that lower percentages of Negroes in the older age groups participate in college activities.

Under-represented:

(1) Females. All 7 colleges had negative differentials and percentage participation figures lower than those of the total community.

(2) Negroes, Male and Female. Six of the 7 colleges reported negative differentials and low participation figures for both the total population of Negroes and the subgroups by sex.

(3) Married Persons, Male and Female, White and Negro. In all of these subgroups either 4 of 5 colleges showed results placing them in the under-represented category.

(4) Widowed Persons, Male and Female, White and Negro. These subgroups also had either 4 or 5 negative differentials and low participation percentages for each subgroup. Generally, the number of widowed persons in college was reported to be relatively small when compared to the community population of this subgroup.

(5) Age 16. Although some colleges enroll persons age 16, as might be expected, this age group is relatively under-represented in all 7 colleges.

(6) Age Groups of 40 Years and Above. All 7 colleges reported negative differentials and percentages participation figures lower than those for the total community for all age groups over 40 years. The magnitude of the negative differentials generally increases with age and reaches as high as - 18.40 for the age group 65+. A look at the percentage participation figures for Negroes in these age groups reveals that very few older Negroes participate in college activities at all.

From the results of studying the 2 variable indicators of participation, it seems safe to conclude that the community colleges in this study generally are not serving a cross-section of their respective communities with respect to the characteristics studied, nor are they serving subgroups in similar percentages as the percentage of total community participation.

An additional conclusion, based on the author's experience in gathering the data, is that many colleges are not aware of the profile of their student population, nor are they aware of the profile of the community which they are serving. For this reason a step-by-step procedure is included as Appendix A, which will enable any college to conduct a study for their student and community population, and to analyze the data the same way as was done for the colleges in this study.

Implications

The results of this study suggest that even with the open door policies, low tuition, comprehensive programs, and accessibility, community colleges are still serving certain subgroups of the population more than others. This is not to say that the colleges are not making progress in reaching all segments of the community, but it does suggest that much more progress is needed.

If a college is truly attempting to serve the community's educational needs, it will be more than just a feeder institution to four-year universities or upper division colleges. It will discover the subgroups within its community that are not participating, analyze their educational needs, and implement the necessary innovations to attract these subgroups into the college activities. Unless a college is actively taking such steps, the name "community" college can refer to location only.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

Procedure for Conducting a Profile Analysis

The following procedures outline the steps involved in conducting the profile analysis used in this study. This will enable any college to conduct similar research for their college district.

1. Develop a community profile for the college district. Data is provided in census publications and computerized tapes available in most libraries.
2. Develop a college profile from the student data records. For comparison to census data, groupings in this profile must be comparable to the profile obtained from census data.
3. Calculate the percentage of the total for each subgroup.
4. Calculate the differential by subtracting the community profile percentage from the college profile percentage.
5. Calculate the participation percentage for each subgroup. This is calculated by dividing the population of a subgroup in the college by the population of that subgroup in the community.

6. Evaluate the differentials and participation percentages as described in this study to determine which subgroups are proportionally over or underrepresented.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Stephen Lester Myrick was born on November 14, 1943, in Jacksonville, Florida. After graduating from Landon High School in Jacksonville in 1961, he enrolled at the University of Florida. He received a Bachelor's degree in chemical engineering in 1965, and enlisted in the U. S. Navy the same year. The next three and one-half years were spent in the Seabees and contract administration assignments in Southeast Asia. After his military service he returned to the University of Florida, and earned a Master's degree in business administration in 1970. He then worked for a year as a manager and engineer for the Clorox Company in Atlanta before returning to the University of Florida to begin his pursuit for a Doctoral degree in educational administration.

I certify that I have read this study and that in my opinion it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Education.

James L Wattenbarger

James L. Wattenbarger, Chairman
Professor of Education

I certify that I have read this study and that in my opinion it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Education.

John M. Nickens

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I certify that I have read this study and that in my opinion it conforms to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation and is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Education.

Warren Menke

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This dissertation was submitted to the Dean of the College of Education and to the Graduate Council, and was accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Education.

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